

V. D. R U D E R M A N

CHOOSE
THE
RIGHT
WORD

V. D. RUDERMAN

CHOOSE THE RIGHT WORD

(A BOOK CONTAINING EXPLANATIONS OF
WORDS FREQUENTLY CONFUSED BY RUSSIAN
STUDENTS OF ENGLISH, ILLUSTRATIONS, AND
EXERCISES)

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**ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ ХУДОЖНИКА
Ю. КОПЫЛОВА**

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PREFACE

The purpose of this book is to help Russian students of English to avoid typical mistakes due to the difference between some Russian words and their English equivalents.

In analysing the meaning of the words, not all their connotations have been dealt with but only those which are most frequently confused.

At first glance this book may seem to be a work on synonyms. However, this is not quite so. The words included in this work are confused by Russian students of English because there is only one Russian term for two or more English ones, the latter being either synonyms, or words uninterchangeable, even antonyms, as in the case of *to teach—to study, to come—to go* (generally translated into Russian as *учить и идти*).

This book is recommended to students in the second year of foreign language institutes or English language faculties of pedagogical institutes. It consists of 40 groups of words, which are divided into two parts: elementary and advanced. Part I consists of the simpler, everyday words; part II consists of words generally studied later.

No definite order of introduction of the groups within each part seems advisable; this must be determined in each case by the teacher himself, and will depend on the level of knowledge of the students. We believe that the most suitable time to introduce a new group is when the words comprised in it are already familiar to the students and they begin to use them in their oral and written work. Therefore, the groups within each part have been arranged in alphabetic order according to the first word of each group.

In this work an attempt has been made to guide the student not only by giving him definitions and explanations of words; the book also contains idiomatic phrases, proverbs and sayings with these words. Exercises have also been supplied, their number and character depending on the nature of the word and the need for drilling. In some cases a

short explanation is sufficient, in others numerous exercises for intensive drill are given.

As far as we know, this work is the first attempt at explaining English words in their relation to their Russian equivalents. Therefore, it is bound to have certain shortcomings. The author feels, however, that the aim of the book will have been achieved if it serves to some extent to facilitate the correct use of the words it deals with, the confusion of which is often a stumbling block on the path towards correct speech.

The author wishes to express her gratitude to M. A. Frolova, M. E. Feldman, Y. M. Filatov, I. Y. Maximova for their valuable suggestions which helped improve this work.

Any remarks and criticism as to the structure and contents of this book will be welcome. These should be forwarded to the *Foreign Languages Publishing House, 21, Zubovsky Blvd, Moscow.*

V. Ruderman

PART I

TO ADDRESS, TO APPLY TO, TO APPEAL TO,
TO TURN TO, TO SEE, TO CONSULT, TO GO TO
(*обращаться*)

The Russian word *обращаться* has a number of equivalents in English: to address, to apply to, to appeal to, to turn to, to see, to consult, to go to.

To *address*, which is a formal word, means 'to speak to somebody, to make a speech', as: to address a person, audience, meeting.

Touching the shoulder of a townsman who stood next to him, he *addressed* him in a formal and courteous manner. (Hawthorne)

"And how much," inquired Mr. Bunting, *addressing* her in his most ironic vein, "did you give for that thing?" (Greenwood)

"Come in, do you hear?" the man *addressed* a white dog. (Dickens)

'To address' is not followed by any preposition, but in the expression 'to address oneself to somebody' the preposition 'to' is used.

It is *to* you, sir, I *address myself*. (Shaw)

In the passive voice 'to be addressed' also requires the preposition 'to'.

That remark *was addressed* to his neighbour.

To *apply* (to somebody, for something) is more limited in use than 'to address' and is even more formal. We say: to *apply* to an authority, to *apply* for work, information, permission, a certificate, etc.

If you need such a certificate you must *apply* to the dean.

Carrie decided *to apply* to the foreman of the shoe factory *for* work.

"I'll *apply* to court," screamed Papa. (Cronin)

To appeal (to somebody, for something), to ask earnestly for something (usually for help or moral support), to appeal to someone's feelings.

He appeared *to be appealing* to Chris as umpire. (Greenwood)

The prisoner *appealed* for justice.

Mr. Bunting's eyes mutely *appealed* for directions. (Greenwood)

Noun: appeal.

So powerful seemed the minister's *appeal* that the people could not believe but that Hester Prynne would speak out the guilty name. (Hawthorne)

To turn (to somebody, for something), to go to someone for help, to address someone (less formal).

The child *turned* to its mother for comfort.

You are the only one I can *turn* to in my difficulty.

Mary *turned* to Erik with mild accusation, "I like your wife. She's not at all what I expected." (Wilson)

The girl *turned* to him, "It is the first time someone has come to see after us." (Heym)

Papa *turned* to me as I was trying to clear my plate. "That's a good boy, Robert. We waste nothing in this house." (Cronin)

He *turned* to the maid who was laying a cover for me and in beautiful Italian told her that I would eat with him. (Maugham)

"Poor boy, poor boy!" said Mr. Brownlow. Then he *turned* to the old lady, "Have you given him any food?" (Dickens)

To consult, to go for advice or information, as: to consult a lawyer, a doctor, a map, a dictionary.

To consult with one's fellow workers=to ask their opinion.

None of the staff ever thought of *consulting* young Brookley; no traveller considered it worth while to interview him. (Greenwood)

To see or **to go to** may be used in the meaning of 'to consult'. They are more colloquial, as: to see (or go to) a doctor, a lawyer, etc.

I advise you *to see* a doctor at once. You mustn't neglect your health.

The lawyer I *went to* told me I have every chance of winning my case.

Exercise

Translate into English.

1. На собрании английского факультета декан обратился к студентам по-английски. 2. Его едкое (biting) замечание было обращено ко мне. 3. Он обратился к милиционеру с вопросом, как проехать к музею. 4. Студентка обратилась к директору с просьбой разрешить ей держать экзамен досрочно. 5. Даже взрослые в трудные минуты обращаются за словами утешения к матери. 6. Если у вас болит ухо, обратитесь к ушнику. 7. Он обратился с просьбой о помиловании (pardon) в Верховный суд. 8. Я обращался к вам несколько раз, но вы, должно быть, меня не слышали. 9. По этому вопросу вам лучше обратиться к юрнсту. 10. Когда бы я ни обращался к ней за помощью, она всегда помогала мне. 11. Могу я обратиться к вам с просьбой? — Пожалуйста. 12. Если вам нужна справка, обратитесь к секретарю. 13. Я неоднократно обращался в библиотеку, но не мог получить эту книгу, т. к. она всегда была на руках. 14. Куда бы Билл ни обращался за работой, он везде получал один и тот же ответ: «Работы нет». 15. Он обратился к прохожему с просьбой указать ему дорогу на вокзал.

TO COLLECT, TO GATHER, TO PICK

(собрать)

All these three words are translated into Russian as собирать. They are synonyms but are used rather differently.

The difference between 'to pick' and 'to gather' is stylistic, 'to pick' being more colloquial and very limited in its use.

To gather expresses the general notion of bringing or drawing together; to get together from various places or sources, it usually means a gradual process, as: to gather an army, to gather sticks for the fire, to gather knowledge.

'To gather' is used transitively with the following nouns: to gather a crowd, flowers, fruit, the harvest, honey, a crop,

information, knowledge, material, courage, strength, experience, speed, energy, dust, sticks, to gather a person into one's arms.

'To gather' is used intransitively with the following nouns: storm, clouds, darkness, tears.

Dark clouds *gathered* in the sky.

Tears *gathered* in her eyes.

Noun: **gathering** (of people).

To collect is 'to gather with design or choice', that is according to some plan, from different sources. It often adds the idea of accumulating or of forming an ordered whole, as: to collect stamps, specimens.

'To collect' is used (only transitively) with the following nouns: to collect stamps, specimens, coins, to collect the parts of something, to collect money, rent, tickets, dues, fares, etc.

Nouns: **collection, collector.**

We say: a collection of stamps, pictures, specimens, coins, money, etc.; a rent collector (a person whose job is to receive the rent), ticket collector (a person who collects railway tickets at a station), etc.

To pick has a very limited use as a synonym for 'to gather'. It is more colloquial and is used in combinations like: to pick flowers, berries, fruit, mushrooms.

'To pick' is sometimes used figuratively and idiomatically:

to pick to pieces=to criticize severely
to pick a quarrel=to bring about a quarrel intentionally
to pick one's way (steps)=to walk carefully or with difficulty, to pause before each step made
to pick and steal (refers to petty stealing)=to pilfer

'Pick' is also used as a noun:

'the pick of the basket' means 'the best part of something'

a pickpocket=one who steals from pockets

Note.—The Russian собирать деньги may have two meanings:

(1) to collect money

They *collected* a large sum of money for the flood victims.

(2) to save (up) money, to put money aside

We are *saving up money* to buy a piano.

Собираться may be translated as 'to gather' or 'to get together'.

We *got together* on Sunday to celebrate my brother's birthday.

Phrases, Proverbs and Sayings

A rolling stone gathers no moss.

to go wool-gathering (means to day-dream)

to gather one's wits together = to collect one's thoughts

to go berry-picking

to collect oneself = to control oneself

EXAMPLES FROM LITERATURE

When the dusk *was gathering*, and Iping was just beginning to peep timorously... (Wells)

...and thereafter whenever one or two of the villagers *were gathered together*, and the stranger appeared, a bar of this tune, more or less sharp or flat, was whistled in the midst of them. (Wells)

Gathering confidence, I took my looking-glass down into the shop . . . (Wells)

Everything that could possibly be of service to me I *collected* in the clothes storeroom. (Wells)

He *collected together* from all parts of the world the strangest instruments that could be found. (Wilde)

Martin *collected lists* of strong phrases, phrases of living language. (London)

...they *collected money* from various interested or charitably inclined business men. (Dreiser)

Andrew's head reeled slightly under the impact of these salutations, but he *collected himself*, joined in the conversation. (Cronin)

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions.

1. What does the saying "a rolling stone gathers no moss" mean? 2. What kind of flowers can we pick in the forest? 3. What kind of flowers can we pick in the fields? 4. Where do bees gather honey? 5. Do you like to collect stamps? 6. Under what circumstances is it necessary to pick one's steps? 7. Under what circumstances does a crowd usually gather? 8. Do you think it is good to pick someone to pieces? Why? 9. What kinds of flowers can we pick in spring? 10. Is it useful to collect newspapers?

2. Insert *to gather, to collect, to pick* or *collection* in the required form.

1. We decided to hurry home because a storm was 2. James . . . a large number of coins from various countries. 3. He intends to enter his . . . of pictures for the exhibition. 4. A large crowd . . . to listen to the speaker. 5. He went to the north to . . . material for his new book. 6. It was very terrible for Jane to be locked up alone in that large gloomy room, but when the darkness . . . she felt she would scream for fright. 7. One of the pleasures of walking in the woods is to . . . flowers. 8. A large sum of money was . . . to help the striking miners. 9. People have many different hobbies. Some people are proud of their stamp 10. A large crowd . . . to see the latest model of the "Moskvich."

3. Translate into English.

1. Моя старшая племянница собирает марки. 2. Староста вчера собрал всю группу, чтобы обсудить результаты экзаменов. 3. Вчера мы собрались, чтобы отметить день рождения моего брата. 4. Писатель собрал материал, связанный с историческими событиями времен чартистского движения. 5. Сейчас я собираю деньги на мотоцикл. 6. Ликчиз собирал для хозяина квартплату, выжимая последние гроши из бедняков. 7. Смотри, на небе собираются темные тучи: будет дождь. 8. Пастух пошел собирать свое стадо. 9. Дети пошли в лес собирать ягоды и заблудились.

COMFORTABLE, CONVENIENT

(удобный)

These two synonyms are often confused first of all because they are both translated into Russian by удобный or комфортабельный and, secondly, because the Russian words комфортабельный and удобный, in their turn, may have various translations in English; e.g.: комфортабельная гостиница should be translated as 'a hotel with all conveniences', certainly not 'a comfortable hotel'.

Comfortable, (1) giving comfort, as: a comfortable chair, room, shoes, coat, etc.; (2) feeling free from pain or suffering, in a state of physical ease.

Do you feel quite *comfortable*?

She did everything possible to make the patient feel *comfortable*.

Adverb: comfortably.

The room was *comfortably* warm.

Antonyms: uncomfortable, uncomfortably.

New shoes are sometimes very *uncomfortable*.

Finally I went asleep in a heap of down quilts, very warm and *comfortable*. (Wells)

When I am tired I like a *comfortable* chair, a cigar . . . (Shaw)

In her *comfortable* chambers at the Waldorf, Carrie was reading at this time "Père Goriot" which Ames had recommended to her. (Dreiser)

I am quite *comfortable*, thank you, and don't want anything. (Voy-nich)

Convenient, suiting one's time and needs, e.g. a convenient time, location, time-table, tool convenient to use, a convenient thing to have, a convenient place to meet at, a convenient arrangement.

They were married by a Baptist minister, the first divine they found *convenient*. (Dreiser)

Without saying anything to Christine, he began to look for a *convenient* consulting-room up West. (Cronin)

Well, then any time you find it *convenient* to move in they (the rooms) are ready. (Dreiser)

A refrigerator is a very *convenient* thing to have in the house.

Noun: convenience.

I keep my reference books and dictionaries on a bookshelf near my desk for *convenience*.

Our new houses are built for *convenience*.

Adverb: conveniently.

In comparing these two words we can say that 'comfortable' refers to physical ease while 'convenient' refers to the position, location, helpfulness, etc, of the things which surround us.

Phrases, Proverbs and Sayings

to make oneself comfortable=to do everything possible to feel comfortable

He *made himself wholly comfortable* and toasted his feet. (Dreiser)

He would get his papers and *make himself comfortable* there (at the hotel). (Dreiser)

at one's earliest convenience=as soon as possible

to await somebody's convenience=to wait till he is ready to do something for you

to make a convenience of somebody=to use him in your own interests

at your convenience=in a way or at a time convenient to you

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions.

1. Where is it more convenient to keep books, on a bookshelf or in a bookcase? 2. Is it more convenient to travel by train or by plane? 3. Which radio set is it more convenient to operate: one with knobs or with buttons? 4. Is it more convenient to eat soup with a table-spoon or a tea-spoon? 5. Why is it convenient to live near a bus stop? 6. Is it more comfortable to sleep on a large pillow or a small pillow? 7. Why is it convenient to have a telephone in your flat? 8. Is it more convenient to write with an ordinary pen or a fountain pen? 9. Have you an

apartment with all conveniences? 10. Do you think one is comfortable in high-heeled shoes? 11. What can you do for the comfort of a person who is ill in bed?

2. Complete the following sentences.

1. It is inconvenient to live far from... 2. If it is convenient to you, please... 3. The most convenient time to learn one's lessons is. . . 4. The armchair is more comfortable than. . . 5. It is more convenient to. . . 6. If you feel uncomfortable in this chair, please... 7. Their house is very conveniently situated because. . .

3. Translate into English.

1. В такой поздний час неудобно ему звонить. 2. Это очень удобный размер бумаги. 3. Это кресло очень удобное. 4. Этот консервный нож (tin-opener) очень неудобный. 5. Не совсем удобно просить у него книгу на такой долгий срок. 6. Эта куртка очень неудобна; она узка. 7. Она живет в квартире со всеми удобствами. 8. Эти новые вагоны очень удобные; они просторные и светлые. 9. Давайте присядем здесь. Здесь удобно поговорить. Никто нам не будет мешать. 10. Эта раскладная кровать очень неудобная. 11. Я давно жду удобного случая поговорить с вами.

TO DIVIDE, TO SEPARATE, TO SHARE

(*делить, разделять*)

While 'divide' and 'separate' are rather close in meaning, the meaning of 'share' is quite different: when we divide or separate we break something up into parts, when we share we give a part of what we have.

To divide, (1) to separate into parts

We *divided* the pie into six equal parts.

(2) in arithmetic, to find out how many times one number is contained in another

If you *divide* 6 into 24 (or 24 by 6) the answer is 4.

Fifteen *divided* by three equals five ($15 \div 3 = 5$).

Noun: **division.**

'To divide' takes a direct object which is usually followed by the prepositions 'in, into, between, among'.

Note.—We say 'divide something in two (in half)'; but 'into two parts'.

Gavin took his father's hunting knife and *divided* the salmon we caught *in* two. (Cronin)

Divide the blackboard *into* two equal parts.

King Lear *divided* his kingdom *between* his two elder daughters, but gave nothing to Cordelia, the youngest.

The household tasks were *divided among* the four children when their mother fell ill.

To separate, to disunite, to put or keep apart. 'To separate' may be followed by a direct object and by a prepositional object introduced by the preposition 'from'.

'To separate' is also used with the meaning 'to sort or divide (milk, grain, fruit, etc.) into constituent parts or sizes'.

We *separated* the good apples *from* the bad (ones).

England *is separated from* France by the sea.

Although a great distance *separates* us, I am with you in thought.

The two wolves ran. . . in and out of the herd, which *separated into* two clumps. (Kipling)

To share, to use or enjoy something together; to have something in common, as: to share a room, one's lunch, expenses, losses, joys, sorrows, the same fate, one's opinion, views, etc.

Note.—We say that we share someone's views or opinions when we mean that we are of the same opinion. We say that opinions were divided when we mean that they were different.

Opinions *were divided* only as to whether the bureaucrats and the bosses were merely incompetent or were plotting to sabotage the nationalized industry. (Lindsay)

I deny that the reader must *share* the beliefs of the poet in order to enjoy the poetry fully. (Eliot)

Gavin *shared* his mackintosh with me, but, of course, he could not *share* his boots. (Cronin)

We may not *share* all of Tolstoy's beliefs, but we certainly enjoy and appreciate his books.

I *share* your views on the question of bringing up children.

Phrases, Proverbs and Sayings

the lion's share=the largest or best part

to have a share in something=to take part in it

(to go) share and share alike=(to have) equal shares, equal parts

I bequeath to my nephews and nieces. . . the whole of my personal effects, *share and share alike*. (Marryat)

"Now, if you have anything really reasonable to offer I would be glad to hear it." "*Share and share alike*, and three fourths of the remainder," repeated Cowperwood grimly. (Dreiser)

Exercises

1. Insert the correct prepositions.

1. When we took the toys off the New Year tree we divided them evenly . . . all the children. 2. After picking mushrooms the two boys divided them . . . themselves. 3. If we have 20 pounds of apples and divide them . . . five people, how many pounds will each person get? 4. 60 divided . . . 12 equals 5. 5. The water-melon was so large that we decided to divide it . . . two. 6. If we divide 8 . . . 24, what is the answer? 7. How can we divide this square evenly . . . seven parts? 8. The ranchmen separated the calves. . . the cows. 9. What body of water separates England . . . France? 10. I share your opinion . . . this question.

2. Translate into English.

1. Народ Индии разделяет мнение своего правительства, которое придает большое значение индустриализации страны. 2. Я разделяю ваше мнение по этому вопросу. 3. Я поделюсь с вами своей радостью, я сдал все экзамены на отлично. 4. Сколько будет, если 27 разделить на 3? 5. Разделенное на 2, равняется 2 и 1 в остатке. 6. Белая линия посреди шоссе делит его на две части: для движения в противоположные стороны. 7. Мы живем в век изумительной техники, которая сокращает расстояния, разделяющие народы. 8. Девочка разделила конфеты поровну между своими подругами. 9. Вся работа по дому была разделена между братом и сестрой. 10. Джон не разделял взглядов своего брата; поэтому они часто спорили. 11. Река Урал и Уральские горы отделяют Европу от Азии. 12. Друзья были неразлучны и всегда делили все свои радости и горести.

TO MAKE, TO DO

(с) *делать*

The Russian word (с) *делать* has two equivalents in English: 'to do' and 'to make'. Although these two words are synonyms, their connotations and usage differ so much that it is quite wrong to use one in place of the other.

To make is the general term for: to produce, construct or bring into existence, 'to make' means 'to create (something) either with the hands or the mind'.

Jane *made* this doll.

The engineer *made* a plan of the new machine.

Bees *make* honey.

I *make* my own hats.

Synonyms: **to construct, to create, to form, to build, to invent, to compose, etc.**

To do means 'to act, perform, carry out, undertake, fulfill'. 'To do' is used in a wider, more general sense, more abstractly than 'to make'. 'To do' denotes an action, but not the creation of something.

He *did* (i.e. carried out) the work well.

What do you advise me *to do* (i.e. to undertake)?

He's busy *doing* (i.e. preparing) his homework for tomorrow.

In the following example, note the interesting use of the verbal noun **doings** signifying activity, action.

In the dust I could read the whole story of his (the wolf's) *doings* that night. (Seton-Thompson)

The difference between 'to make' and 'to do' could be shown thus:

to make = to construct, create

"What are you making?" "A table."

to do = to act, perform

"What are you doing?" "Writing a letter."

Additional Connotations of 'to make'

In arithmetic, we say

Twice two *makes* four.
Six plus ten *makes* sixteen.

When we speak of the material of which something is made we use the prepositions 'of, from, out of'.

The table *is made of* wood.
Bread *is made from* flour.
The blouse *was made out of* an old dress.

'To make' is also used in the sense of (1) to force

We couldn't *make* him take his medicine.
You can't *make* him go if he doesn't wish to.

(2) to cause

The rain *makes* the flowers grow.
If you *make* me laugh, I won't be able to speak.
The story was so sad it *made* me cry.

'To do' and 'to make' often depart from their fundamental meanings of 'to act' and 'to construct' in idiomatic use.

Idiomatic use of these two verbs is extremely wide and varied. In the list given below we have attempted to include the most common ones, which should be learnt before doing the exercises.

Idiomatic Use of 'to make'

Phrases, Proverbs and Sayings containing 'to make'

to make a bargain
to make a remark
to make a noise
to make a report (speech)
to make faces, also: to make a face
to make friends (enemies)
to make a living
to make both ends meet
to make money
to make trouble
to make a hit = to be a success
to make the most of something = to use it effectively

Rikki braced his back against the bulge of the red earthenware to hold down the head. This gave him just one second's purchase, and he *made the most of it*. (Kipling)

to make a mistake
to make progress
to make peace
to make a fuss
to make an effort (attempt)
to make an appointment
to make a promise
to make an offer
to make 70 miles an hour
to make fun of
to make much of, little of, the best of
to make someone happy, sad
to make the bed
to make a bed

Note.—‘To make the bed’ means to arrange the sheets, blankets, etc. ready for use. While ‘to make a bed’ means to build a bed.

to make a change
to make room—to clear a space for a person or thing
to make no (a) difference

I don't know what to make of that—I don't understand the meaning of that

to make sure
“Did you lock the door?” “Wait I'll *make sure*.”
to make up one's mind

The following expressions are polysemantic
to make out—to see, to distinguish, to understand, to write out (down)

The fog is so thick that it is difficult *to make out* (i.e. to see) the houses.

I cannot *make out* (i.e. understand) his handwriting.
He *made out* (i.e. wrote out) the bill and gave it to me.

to make up
(1) to forgive each other
Let us *make up* and forget our quarrel.
(2) to compose a list

He *made up* a list of the things necessary for the expedition.
'to make up one's face' means: to put powder and paint on one's face

Don't *make up your face*, you look much better without any make-up.
'to make up for lost time' means: to compensate, to catch up for lost time

Since I was ill I shall try *to make up for lost time*.
Make hay while the sun shines. Cf. Куй железо, пока горячо.
Don't make mountains out of mole-hills. Cf. Не делайте из мухи слона.

Haste makes waste. Cf. Поспешишь — людей насмешишь.
Empty vessels make the greatest noise. Cf. Пустая бочка сильнее гремит.

A good beginning makes a good ending. Хорошее начало обеспечивает хороший конец.

As you make your bed, so you must lie on it. Cf. Что посеешь, то и пожнешь.

It would make even a cat laugh. Cf. Курам на смех.
It's not the gay coat that makes the gentleman. Cf. Не одежда красит человека.

Many a little makes a mickle. Из мелочей составляется крупное.
Make yourself at home. Располагайтесь, как дома.
To make an omelette without breaking eggs. Добиться чего-нибудь без затраты сил и средств.

Remember the following phrases containing 'to do':
to do work; to do homework, housework; to do exercises;
to do sums; to do a translation, to do drills; to do a favour.

Idiomatic Use of 'to do'

to do one's hair—to arrange one's hair
to do a service
You *did* me a great service by coming today.
to do credit
Your behaviour *does* you credit.
to do justice
To *do* him justice, he is very clever.

'To do good' and 'to do harm' are expressions which are very commonly used.

The storm *did much harm* on land and sea.
Some birds *do great harm* to harvests.
The medicine *will do you much good* if you take it regularly.
The fresh air *did me a world of good*.

'To do' is often used with adjectives, adverbs, and adverbial phrases.

to do one's best, to do well, to do worse
to do something willingly
to do with pleasure
to do something with ease

Other Uses of 'to do'

'To do' is used instead of a verb which we don't wish to repeat in the same sentence.

She speaks just as well as you *do*.

'To do' is used colloquially in the sense of 'enough, sufficient, satisfactory, suitable'

Don't read any more, that *will do*.
I've used 3 pails to water the flowers. *Will that do?*
"What kind of copybook do you want?" "A thin one *will do*."
It *won't do* to play all day. (= It's not good...).
This plate *won't do*, bring me a larger one.

'To do' may be used to mean 'to finish'.

It must *be done* by tomorrow.
I *have done* the translation.

'To do' is used in affirmative sentences for emphasis.

Do tell us about it!
"We are going to the cinema. *Do* come with us."

'To have to do with' means 'to be connected with'.

He told us some facts which *have* nothing *to do with* the subject of the lecture.

Has this book anything *to do with* your work?
I don't want *to have* anything *to do with* this person.

'To do' may be used in a very general sense, for example:
He can *do* much better.

Do as I tell you.
How *do* you *do*!
nothing *doing* = an emphatic 'No'

Sayings and Proverbs containing 'to do'

In Rome do as the Romans do. Cf. С волками жить — по волчьи выть.

What is once done cannot be undone. Cf. Что сделано, того не воротишь.

Well begun is half done. Cf. Хорошее начало — полдела откачало.
If you want a thing well done, do it yourself. Cf. Свой глаз — алмаз.
Promise little, but do much. Обещай мало, но делай много.

Anything that is worth doing is worth doing well. Если дело стоит того, чтобы за него взяться, его следует делать хорошо.

Handsome is as handsome does. Cf. Судят не по словам, а по делам.

Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today. Cf. Не откладывай на завтра то, что можешь сделать сегодня.

If we can't do as we would, we must do as we can. Если мы не умеем сделать, как нам хотелось бы, надо делать, как умеем.

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions.

1. When do you do your homework? 2. How do we make a fire?
3. Did you make many mistakes in your last test? 4. Did you make spelling or grammar mistakes? 5. Do you do the housework or does your mother do it? 6. Can you make friends easily? 7. What harm may a storm do to the crops? 8. Do you make up with your friends after a quarrel? 9. What must you do first when you make tea? 10. Do you keep all the promises you make? 11. Do these exercises help you to make progress in your English?

2. Change the following imperative sentences into polite requests using the constructions *Would you mind...; Will you please...; Won't you please...; Be so kind as to...* according to the pattern given below:

Imperative Form:

Do me a favour.

Make the bed.

P o l i t e F o r m :

Would you mind doing me a favour?

Will you please make the bed?

1. Make less noise. 2. Do the translation first. 3. Make up a list of everything we need. 4. Tell him not to make a fuss. I'm sure we'll catch the train. 5. Make room for my friend. 6. Do me a service. 7. Do your homework in the next room. 8. Do these sums for me. 9. Write as I do.

3. Insert *to do* or *to make* in the required tense.

1. This factory . . . agricultural machines. 2. When Robinson Crusoe found himself alone on the island he had to . . . everything with his own hands. The first thing he . . . was a raft. 3. It will . . . you no harm to read these rules carefully. 4. Would you please . . . the stove while I . . . the cleaning. 5. You . . . everything you can to . . . me angry! 6. Try to work as he 7. If you . . . all the exercises you will surely . . . progress. 8. We have . . . everything possible to . . . him feel at home. 9. Your handwriting is so bad I can't . . . it out. 10. Don't . . . a nuisance of yourself.

4. Here are some *don'ts* and *do's*. Compose 10 of your own *don'ts* and *do's*.

a) 1. Don't make this mistake again. 2. Don't go to bed till you have done all your homework. 3. Don't make a fuss over nothing. 4. Don't make mountains out of mole-hills. 5. Don't do sums for your brother. 6. Don't do anything till I come back.

b) 1. Always do your best. 2. Do as you like. 3. Do your work first and then play. 4. Do come and visit us. 5. Do your exercises carefully.

5. Answer the following questions.

1. What are books made of? 2. What is paper made of? 3. What is bread made from? 4. What are pencils made of? 5. What can be made out of wood? 6. What can be made out of glass? 7. What can be made out of silver? 8. How much does four plus five make? 9. Do we make dishes out of wood? 10. How much does twice six make? 11. Can we make bread without flour? 12. Do we make butter out of milk? 13. Can we make soup without water? 14. What is wine made from? 15. What is flour made from?

6. The following statements are not true to fact. Correct them.

1. Tables are made of glass. 2. It is easy to make a house. 3. Animals make nests. 4. Twice six makes ten. 5. The rain does not make the flowers grow. 6. The story was so funny, it made me cry. 7. If you want a thing well done, ask someone to do it. 8. Smoking will do you no harm. 9. The caterpillars did the harvest a lot of good. 10. It will do you much good if you go to bed late every night. 11. Butter is made from flour.

7. Insert *to do* or *to make* in the required form.

1. I should like to have a red pencil, but since we haven't any, a black one will 2. Nothing that the fascists . . . to him could . . . him speak. 3. Of what kind of material is your dress 4. The remark he . . . was so strange that I didn't know what to say in reply. 5. Take any book you like. It . . . no difference to me. 6. We have only one loaf of bread. Will that . . . for dinner or shall I go to the bakery and buy another one? 7. You must . . . your best to . . . as few mistakes as possible. 8. It will . . . you much good if you drop smoking. 9. . . . your exercises carefully, for you know that haste . . . waste. 10. What harm will it . . . you to speak to him again? 11. She . . . the dress herself and she even . . . the embroidery. 12. I advise you not to put off for tomorrow what you can . . . today. 13. The traffic was so heavy that we only . . . twenty miles an hour. 14. Let us . . . up and forget about our foolish quarrel.

8. Translate into English.

1. Когда Китти открыла дверь, она увидела брата, который сидел за столом и делал бумажного змея. 2. Говорят, что она уже сделала большие успехи в своей работе. 3. Посмотри-ка, эта скамья сделана из досок от старого баркаса. 4. Малыши делали домики из песка. 5. Он вынужден был что-нибудь делать, чтобы не уснуть. 6. Прочитав свое сочинение, он сделал несколько поправок. 7. Теперь ей нужно было убрать комнату и бежать вниз в магазин. 8. Сделать это было не трудно, труднее было решить, что делать потом. 9. Сделать ребенка, не привыкшего к доброте, счастливым было нетрудно. 10. Она была очень хороша в своем простеньком платье, сделанном из голубого ситца. 11. Ваше великодушие делает вам честь. 12. Сейчас я постелю постель, и вы сможете лечь отдыхать. 13. Его почерк такой неразборчивый! Невозможно разобрать, что он тут написал. 14. Вот рецепт для торта, который можно сделать без муки. 15. Из чего вы сделали это печенье? Оно очень вкусное. 16. Это вино сделано из особого сорта винограда. 17. Это пустяк. Не стоит делать

из мухи слона. 18. Как только вы сделаете работу, позвоните мне. 19. Пойдем же со мной, очень прошу тебя! Погода замечательная, и мы хорошо отдохнем. 20. Вам нужна еще бумага? — Нет, этой достаточно. 21. Вы делаете утреннюю гимнастику? 22. Эта работа должна быть сделана сегодня во что бы то ни стало. 23. Не откладывай на завтра то, что можно сделать сегодня.

EXCEPT, BESIDES

(кроме)

These two words are translated into Russian by *кроме*. We use **besides** when we mean 'in addition to'.

Besides John, I met other friends at the concert.

What do you need *besides* butter and eggs?

Besides French, he knows three other foreign languages.

In these examples 'besides' is used as a preposition. It may also be used as an adverb.

I am not going to the cinema because it is already late, *besides* I don't like such films.

I must go home now so as not to be late for dinner, *besides* I must do some shopping on my way home.

Except means 'excepting, with the exception of, excluding'. A synonym of 'except' is **but** in the sense of 'but not'.

I have read all the books on the list *except* (excepting, with the exception of) this one—I have read all the books *but* this one.

So we see that 'except' implies some kind of indirect negation (excepting, with the exception of, but). 'Besides' does not imply any negation.

Note.—When the sense implies the possibility of saying either 'in addition to' or 'excluding,' either 'except' or 'besides' may be used:

Who else was there *besides* (excepting) you?

Exercises

1. Insert *besides*, *except* or *exception*.

1. Everybody went to the theatre . . . my brother. 2. I've read all of Dickens' novels . . . "Martin Chuzzlewit." 3. . . . the exercise on translation you must do two more exercises. 4. All buses go my way . . . number five. 5. Who else was absent . . . Comrade Green? 6. What were you offered . . . soup? 7. I eat everything . . . fish. 8. What do you need . . . milk? 9. All the students with the . . . of Comrade Sharp handed in their compositions. 10. . . . this one, what other rules do you know about modal verbs? 11. There was everything on the table . . . spoons. 12. What other secondary parts of the sentence do you know. . . the object? 13. Do you know any other foreign language . . . English? 14. The . . . proves the rule. 15. . . . for the arm-chair, everything in the room was new. 16. Whom did you meet . . . John?

2. Translate into English.

1. Вчера все были на вечере, кроме вас. 2. Кроме вышеупомянутых книг Достоевского, я читал «Братьев Карамазовых». 3. Когда я вошел в аудиторию, там никого не было, кроме старосты. 4. Кроме этого, вы должны сделать еще пятое упражнение. 5. Меня ничто не беспокоит, кроме этого вопроса. 6. Во время болезни он не ел ничего, кроме фруктов. 7. Я был во всех городах Крыма, за исключением Севастополя. 8. Кто еще был там, кроме вас? 9. Кто еще, кроме вас, узнает о его приезде? 10. Я не знал никого из них, кроме вашего брата. 11. Эта книга очень интересная и, кроме того, — полезная.

TO GO, TO COME

(идти)

Students frequently confuse the words 'to come' and 'to go' since either word may be translated into Russian as идти.

He is *going* there. Он идет туда.

He is *coming* here. Он идет сюда.

In English, however, it is impossible to say 'He is going here' or 'He is coming there'.

To come means 'to move to the place at or in which the speaker is, to pass to the place of the speaker'.

James *came* to my house.

Your friend *comes* to see you.

Synonyms: **to approach, to arrive.**

I am sorry I cannot *come* to see you.

But you cannot say

I cannot *come* to the lecture.

You must say

I cannot *go* to the lecture.

To go as an antonym of 'to come' means 'to move away from the speaker, to leave'.

You *go* to see your friend.

I wish he would *go*.

Go to the blackboard. (When the speaker is in another part of the room.)

Come to the blackboard. (When the speaker is near the blackboard.)

If you are away from the town in which you live and are writing to your family or friend who lives in your town, it would be idiomatic to say, 'I shall be coming home on Wednesday.'

The different uses of 'to come' and 'to go' can be illustrated in the following way:

come —————→ the speaker —————→ go

Phrases, Proverbs and Sayings

to come to the point = говорить по существу дела

to come away none the wiser = уйти, так ничего и не узнав

Easy come, easy go or: lightly come, lightly go = Как нажито, так и прожито.

First come, first served. = Кто первый пришел, тому первому и подали.

come what may=будь, что будет
to come true=to be realized, to be fulfilled

My dream *came true*.

To go for wool, and come home shorn.=To gain nothing and lose what you have.

to come over=to visit

Exercises

1. Insert *to come* or *to go* in the required form.

1. At what time do you . . . home from the Institute? 2. It will be very convenient if you . . . over after six. I'll surely be home by then. 3. My dog always . . . when I whistle to him. 4. . . . on Friday. I'll be expecting friends whom I want you to meet. 5. The old worker Ben Simons said: "We must continue the strike till we win. . . : what may." 6. How happy I was when at last my dream . . . true. 7. You must . . . to the shop. We need some butter. 8. When you . . . to the library, get me some interesting book. 9. I don't understand what you mean. Please . . . to the point. 10. We are going to the woods tomorrow. Won't you . . . with us? 11. At our housewarming we had very many guests; people kept . . . all evening. 12. I must see you very urgently; . . . over as soon as you can. 13. I was standing at the top of the stairs, and he was . . . up. 14. We are . . . to the cinema. Will you . . . with us?

2. Translate into English.

1. Пойдем завтра в кино. 2. Пойдите в третью аудиторию, возьмите там словарь и принесите его сюда. 3. Подойди ко мне. Дай я поправлю тебе галстук. 4. Я сейчас иду к тебе. Не уходи, пока я не приду. 5. Идемте со мной и я вам покажу, где находится этот магазин. 6. Это произошло, когда я шел домой. 7. Я иду к вам и буду у вас через 20 минут. 8. Мать отошла на несколько шагов (to step back) и сказала малышу: «Иди ко мне». 9. Когда вы придете, все будет готово. 10. Возьми проигрыватель и пластинки и приходи к нам. 11. Смотрите, он идет сюда! 12. Он написал матери, что придет домой через несколько дней. 13. Скажите, пожалуйста, вы тоже идете туда? 14. Иди к столу и покажи мне, что ты там написал. 15. Мне очень не хотелось идти на улицу в такую погоду. 16. Когда он шел домой, он увидел у кноски Фреда тот покупал цветы. 17. Учитель встал у моей парты и попросил меня пойти к доске. 18. Ей очень хотелось,

чтобы ее мечта сбылась. 19. Будь, что будет, но я все же пойду! 20. Иди ко мне, здесь удобнее. 21. Вечером ты пойдешь к нему и встретишься там с остальными. 22. Я слышала, что к вам приезжает ваш сын с невесткой. 23. Вам придется пойти к нему самой. 24. Пришла весна, и вся природа вновь ожила.

TO WALK, TO GO

(идти, ходить)

Both these words are translated into Russian as идти or ходить. However, in most cases these synonyms are not interchangeable.

The meaning of 'to go' is very wide.

To go means 'to move, walk, run, ride, travel, journey, proceed, pass, advance, reach, leave', etc.* The most general term is 'to move'. All of the above synonyms denote movement in some direction, from some place or position by any form of transport.

I *go* to work by bus.

Last year we *went* to the Crimea by plane.

Don't *go* now, wait a little longer.

She didn't know where they *were going*.

To walk means 'to go on foot'; its uses are much more limited than the uses of 'to go'.

However, 'to go' and 'to walk' may be used interchangeably in the sense of 'to move (on foot) in a definite direction'.

We *went* to the park or: We *walked* to the park.

We often *went* there or: We often *walked* there.

Even here there is a shade of difference: the first two sentences indicate the place, the direction in which we went; while the second two stress rather the fact that we walked.

* There are many other meanings of 'to go' with which we shall not deal here.

In the following sentences 'to go' cannot be used since this verb indicates a specific manner of going (i.e. walking).

I like *to walk*.

The child has just learned *to walk*.

I enjoy *walking*.

Shall we *walk* or *ride*?

'To go', on the other hand, does not denote any specific manner of movement. Used by itself, 'to go' means 'to leave'. If we say 'He went' we mean 'He left'. But such a use of 'to go' is a very rare one. Generally 'to go' is followed by some adverbial modifier.

He went *quickly*.

He went by *without saying a word*.

Will you go *to the shop to buy some bread*?

I saw them as I was going *home*.

'To go' in the Continuous Tense is often used as a synonym of 'to intend'.

What *are you going* to do next?

Note a very interesting use of 'to be going' in one of Charles Dickens' novels.

He *was* always *going* to go, but never going.

Phrases, Proverbs and Sayings

It goes without saying. Cf. Само собой разумеется.

Money makes the mare go. = Деньги (и) кобылу заставляют идти.

After dinner sit awhile, after supper walk a mile. После обеда посиди минутку, после ужина пройди с милею.

To go through fire and water. Cf. Пройти огонь и воду и медные трубы.

To go through thick and thin. Cf. Пройти через все препятствия.

Pride goes before a fall. Cf. Дьявол гордился, да с неба свалился.

Between two stools one goes to the ground. Кто сидит между двух стульев, падает наземь.

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions.

1. Do you enjoy walking? 2. Where would you like to go for the summer? 3. How often do you go to the cinema? 4. How many miles can you walk an hour? 5. Do you prefer going by train or by bus? 6. At what age does a child begin to walk? 7. Do you like walking in the forest? 8. Do you prefer walking quickly or slowly? 9. Which will do you more good, walking or riding to the Institute?

2. Insert *to go* or *to walk* in the required form and account for your choice.

1. At what age do children usually begin to . . . ? 2. Did you see which way he . . . ? 3. Dan likes . . . in the woods. 4. . . . is a very good kind of recreation. 5. Where were you . . . when I met you in the street? 6. I was so tired I could hardly 7. What are you . . . to be when you grow up? 8. When you . . . to the Institute tomorrow don't forget to call on me. 9. I had such a bad headache I decided to . . . it off. 10. Jack is so fond of Yesterday he took me for a . . . and nearly . . . me off my legs. 11. The snow was so deep, it was difficult to 12. Our park is large and wild and I like to . . . there; I . . . there whenever I have any spare time.

3. Tell in which of the questions in Exercise 1 *go* and *walk* can be used interchangeably and why.

4. Translate into English.

1. Мы видели, как он медленно шел по дорожке и несколько раз оглядывался. 2. Мне всегда нравилось ходить туда. 3. Недалеко от нашего дома был лес, и мы часто ходили туда за грибами и ягодами. 4. Старый рыбак шел вдоль берега и пристально смотрел (to look intently) на лодку, медленно приближавшуюся к берегу. 5. Из Москвы он отправился в Киев, а оттуда в Одессу. 6. Мы все шли и шли, а лес становился все гуще, и мы уже теряли надежду выбраться оттуда. 7. Дождь кончился, идти стало легче: ноги уже не утопали (to sink) в грязи. 8. Бабушка очень любила гулять по саду, особенно рано утром, когда мы все еще спали. 9. Не сказав ни слова, он встал и ушел, хлопнув дверью. 10. Мы любим много ходить. Во время последнего похода мы прошли больше 40 км.

HAPPY, LUCKY

(счастливый)

Russian students of English often say 'You are happy' when they really mean 'You are lucky'. The reason is that both the English words have one equivalent in Russian (счастливый). The following definitions may help to understand the difference between 'lucky' and 'happy'.

Lucky, successful, fortunate, favoured by fortune, attended by good luck.

Adverb: **luckily**.

Luck, good circumstance, good fortune, success due to chance.

I was *lucky* to have found him at home, for he generally comes home very late.

Some people believe that odd numbers will bring them *luck*.

Happy, enjoying happiness, joy, contented with one's lot.

Noun: **happiness**.

Adverb: **happily**.

Happiness, an inner feeling, a state of being contented with one's lot.

Synonyms: **gladness, joy, bliss**.

They were very *happy* together.

"I caught that fish," he said, smiling *happily*.

The mother was very *happy* when she received a letter from her son who was in the Far North.

To help others is the greatest *happiness*.

Phrases, Proverbs and Sayings

a lucky day

to be born under a lucky star

a lucky number

a lucky fellow

the devil's own luck=exceptionally good luck

Good luck! I wish you luck.

to try one's luck=to take a chance

Unlucky in love, lucky at play.

Luck favours the brave.

Happiness takes no account of time. Cf. Счастливые часов не наблюдают.

happy as a clam (at high tide), happy as the day is long, happy as a king=very happy

his happiness knew no bounds

down on one's luck=out of luck, unlucky

They say that, when Mrs. Crawley *was* particularly *down on her luck*, she gave concerts and lessons in music here and there. (Thackeray).

Some nouns that go with 'happy': a happy mood, a happy home, a happy smile, a happy glance, a happy face.

Some nouns that go with 'lucky': a lucky strike (неожиданная удача), a lucky day, a lucky dog (a lucky person), a lucky card, a lucky number, a lucky chance.

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions.

1. Do you believe that a horseshoe brings luck? 2. Why are Soviet children the luckiest in the world? 3. Which was the happiest day of your life? 4. What does the phrase "a lucky dog" mean? 5. Do you believe that if a black cat crosses your path you will be unlucky that day? 6. What is necessary to make you happy? 7. What is your idea of happiness?

2. Insert *happy*, *lucky*, *luck* or *happiness* to fit the sense.

1. You are . . . to have come home before the storm. 2. Your mother is always . . . when you study well and get good marks at school. 3. Dickens' novels usually have . . . endings. 4. You are very . . . to have been born in a socialist land. 5. You must be very . . . I can see it in your eyes. 6. Some people who play cards believe that there are . . . cards. 7. It is very difficult to get tickets for the evening show. If you are . . . enough to get some, ring me up. 8. Mary was very . . . when she got the piano. 9. It is useless to sigh for We must earn it. 10. How . . . we are! The weather is splendid! 11. What . . . it is to be successful after many long months of experimenting! 12. Soviet students are the . . . in the world. They have every opportunity to lead an interesting and . . . life.

3. Translate into English.

1. Он такой счастливый, он выиграл «Москвича». 2. Я счастлив вас видеть. 3. Я несчастливый, я всегда проигрываю в домино. 4. Ей повезло, она достала билет на концерт Поля Робсона. 5. Герману не везло в игре в карты (at cards), и мысль, как бы узнать у старой графини три счастливых карты, преследовала его. 6. Рочестер говорил, что Джейн Эйр ошастливила его, выйдя за него замуж. 7. Мне не повезло; билеты на эту картину кончились (to be sold out) как раз, когда подошла моя очередь. 8. Примеров повседневной заботы народа о счастье советской детворы тысячи. 9. Его счастьем не было предела, когда ему сообщили, что у него родился сын.

HOST, OWNER, EMPLOYER, BOSS, MASTER

(хозяин)

The Russian word *хозяин* has many equivalents in English. They are: host, master, employer, boss, owner.

Host, one who receives and entertains guests.

Tom, the eldest son, acted as *host* at the dinner-party (i.e. he welcomed the guests, attended to their needs).

In the centre of the room, under the chandelier, as became a *host*, stood the head of the family, old Jolyon himself. (Galsworthy)

Owner, one who owns, possesses, has (something) as property.

Since he has bought that picture he is its *owner*.

Employer, a person who employs workers.

The workers made the *employers* give them a rise in their wages.

So subdued was she by her weakening nerves, that she ate quite in silence, going over imaginary conceptions of the character of the shoe factory, the nature of the work, her *employer's* attitude. (Dreiser)

Boss, an employer or manager. The difference between the words 'employer' and 'boss' is chiefly stylistic, the latter being colloquial and its use very wide, especially in American English. We may say: 'the Wall Street bosses', meaning 'the political bosses, the money bags'.

Are you saying the Almighty's on the side of the *bosses*? I always thought it was the devil. (Lindsay)

"What's your trade?" the hiring *boss* asked Arthur Nelson. (Carter)

Master, a person having control or authority; one who rules, employs, owns, directs either men or business; one who has supreme domination; the owner (of a dog, horse, etc.)

(The dog) uttered a long, long howl. But the thistledown was still as death, and the face of his old *master*. (Galsworthy)

"As long as I am in this house, I am *master* of it, and you or anyone else won't dictate to me—do you hear?" (Dreiser)

In the Soviet land it is the people who are the *masters*.

Of all these synonyms 'host' is not interchangeable as its meaning is very limited; 'employer' and 'boss' are interchangeable, the former being a literary and the latter a colloquial word. The words that are rather frequently confused are 'master' and 'owner'. 'Master' is the most general term and includes the connotation of 'owner', but it has an additional shade of meaning, such as moral superiority, authority, domination. The connotation of 'owner' is neutral and close to the Russian word *владелец*. However, 'owner' is more colloquial than *владелец* and is used oftener. Кто хозяин этих перчаток? should be translated 'Who is the owner of these gloves?' It will be quite wrong to use 'master' in such a case.

Here are some more examples.

Кто хозяин этой машины? Who is the *owner* of this car?

But:

Кто здесь хозяин? Who is the *master* here?

Note.—The following nouns have feminine counterparts:

master — mistress

host — hostess

Phrases, Proverbs and Sayings

No man can serve two masters. Нельзя служить двум господам.
to be the master of one's destiny=быть хозяином своей судьбы
to be the master of the situation=быть хозяином положения

He saw he *was the master of the situation*—he felt it. He reached over and touched her hand. (Dreiser)

master of ceremonies конференсье

Our undertaker is, by evolution, a genial *master of ceremonies*, keeping things lively at the death-dance. (Leacock)

Like master, like man. Cf. Каков поп, таков и приход.

to reckon without one's host—to miscalculate, to forget about difficulties

to boss the show—to rule, to dominate

Exercises

1. Insert *host, master, owner, employer* or *boss* in the required form.

1. Every dog is faithful to its 2. After the strike was won by the workers of the coal industry, the . . . had to raise their wages. 3. The laws of hospitality require that the . . . should offer his guests food and shelter. 4. Old Uncle Tom had different kinds of . . . , but all of them were cruel. 5. We knocked at the door and asked to see the . . . of the house. 6. "Who is the . . . in this house, you or I?" he said to his son, trembling with anger. 7. The relations between Robinson Crusoe and his man Friday were those of . . . and servant. 8. This document must be signed by the . . . of the property. 9. He bought this factory from its former . . . Mr. Smith. 10. In a socialist state it is the workers who are the . . . of their destiny and the . . . of the land. 11. In America it is the Wall Street . . . who control the government.

2. Complete the following sentences, using one of the words: *master, owner, employer, host, boss*.

1. If you wish to buy a house you must . . . 2. The guests were surprised to find . . . 3. The workers struck because . . . 4. The person who leads the programme at a concert and announces the items is called . . . 5. This book belongs to me, I am . . . 6. In a capitalist state the land and the means of production belong to . . . 7. In a socialist state the land belongs to the people, there are no . . . 8. In my own house I am . . . 9. The dog wags its tail when . . . 10. The guests laughed very much because . . . 11. He lives in this house, but he is not . . . 12. Now I can do as I like, I am the . . .

3. Translate into English.

1. Хозяин лодки согласился ее продать. 2. Рабочие толпились во дворе фабрики и ждали появления хозяина. 3. Хозяин дяди Тома решил продать его своему приятелю. 4. Хозяин дома был так же стар, как и сам дом. 5. Маленький игрушечный пароходик был так хорош, что Пете очень не хотелось отдавать его его хозяину. 6. Вчера мы были в гостях у приятеля моего мужа; хозяин принял нас очень радушно и мы остались очень довольны вечером. 7. Хозяин приказал слугам подать ужин. 8. Хозяин конторы оглядел (to look over) Кэрри с ног до головы (from top to toe) и отрицательно покачал головой. 9. Владелец этого предприятия был маленький лысый человек с бегающими, как у мыши, глазками (with quick beady eyes). 10. Видно было, что в доме хозяином была бабушка. 11. Хозяин вышел на крыльцо (porch) проводить гостей. 12. Рабочие рудника продолжали забастовку и требовали от хозяина улучшения их положения. 13. Каждый должен быть хозяином своего слова.

(THE) LAST, (THE) LATEST, (THE) LATTER (последний)

'Latter' is the comparative and 'last' and 'latest' the superlative degrees of the adjective 'late'. They all correspond to the Russian adjective последний.

Last (*adj.*), coming at the end, after all others: 'last' is absolute, i.e. final, as: the last page in a book, the last day of the month, the last two persons, etc.

He lives in the *last* house on this side of the street.

The spirit of the old woman lying in her *last* sleep had called them to this demonstration. (Galsworthy)

Last (*adv.*), after all others.

Which horse came in *last*?

When did you *last* see him?

'Last' may be used figuratively.

He's the *last* man I wanted to see. (I didn't want to see him at all.)

The *last* thing I wanted to do. (I didn't want to do it at all.)

Antonym: **first**.

Adverb: **lastly**.

Latest (*adj.*), up to now, the most recent, the newest, as: the latest style, fashion; the latest news, model, edition, etc.

Antonyms: **old, old-fashioned, out-of-date**.

The *latest* data received from the Soviet space ship indicate that the instruments are functioning well and that the flight is proceeding successfully.

Technique develops so quickly that what is the *latest* model of a machine today is sure to become out-of-date in a few years.

Latter (*adj.*), later, second; as: the latter (i.e. the second) half of the year.

Latter (*pron.*), the second of two persons or things already mentioned.

Antonym: **former**.

I am expecting Mr. Brown and Mr. Wells today: the former in the afternoon and the *latter* at 6 o'clock.

I like both coffee and tea but in the afternoon I prefer the *latter*.

Trusting no man as his friend he could not recognize his enemy when the *latter* appeared. (Hawthorne)

'Latest' means 'up to now' whereas 'last' is absolute, final. 'The latest news' does not mean there will be no more news: while 'the last broadcast' means that no more broadcasts will be heard that day.

Phrases, Proverbs and Sayings

last but not least=последний по счету, но не по значению

the last but one=the one before last

at last, at long last

At last you've come!

At long last they were buying a home. (Carter)

from first to last=from beginning to end

There is no truth whatever in the impression under which you labour. It is a delusion *from first to last*. (Dickens)

first or last=sooner or later

to the last=to the very end

at the latest=not later than
I'll come on Monday *at the latest*.

within (in) the last few years=за последние годы
Within the last few years our city has changed beyond recognition.

The last straw breaks the camel's back.

The last drop makes the cup run over.

He laughs best who laughs last.

Exercise

Translate into English.

1. Посетители Выставки достижений народного хозяйства СССР (U.S.S.R. Exhibition of Economic Achievement) могут видеть последние модели сельскохозяйственных машин. 2. У меня нет последнего номера этого журнала. 3. Вам нравится это платье? Это последняя мода.—Нет, откровенно говоря, мне не нравится. 4. Эти слова оказались последней каплей, переполнившей чашу. Он встал и вышел из комнаты. 5. Я прочитала все номера этого журнала, с первого до последнего. 6. Джек долго убеждал Билля. Последний, однако, казалось, не слушал его. 7. Вчера на вечере композитор исполнил свой последний фортепианный концерт (concerto for the piano). 8. Я не помню, когда я видел его в последний раз. 9. Ученые только что получили последние данные из космоса (from Outer Space). 10. Мой коллега всегда в курсе (to follow) последних новостей в области филологии. 11. Когда мы виделись с ним в последний раз, мы не говорили об этом. 12. Я позже всего прихожу домой в пятницу. 13. Мы приехали последним поездом. 14. Это последняя модель автомобиля «Волга». 15. За последние годы я редко встречал его. 16. Почему вы так редко навещаете меня последнее время? 17. Новый самолет был сконструирован (to design) по последнему слову техники.

TO LEARN, TO STUDY, TO TEACH

(учить)

The Russian word *учить* has three equivalents in English, namely: to learn, to study, to teach.

'To learn' and 'to study', which both mean 'to get or acquire knowledge', are synonymous whereas **to teach** is

actually the antonym of these two words since it means 'to give knowledge'.

We say

The teacher *teaches* and the student *studies*.

Since the meaning of 'to teach' is quite simple, we shall devote more attention to the difference in the uses of the synonyms 'to learn' and 'to study'.

To learn and to study are rather close synonyms. In a general sense they both mean, as has already been mentioned, 'to get knowledge, to acquire information'.

'To study' is used mainly when we mean the process itself; it is used in a wider and more general sense than 'to learn'.

'To learn' may have an additional shade of meaning, namely, 'to master something'. If we say, 'He has learnt his lesson' we mean that he has a thorough knowledge of it, that he has mastered it. If we say, 'I have learnt this poem by heart', it means 'I can recite it from memory'.

He (the bear) *was learning* this: the human smell in any form was a smell of danger. (Seton-Thompson)

The following example may help to illustrate the difference between these two words.

I *studied* the rules for reading but I haven't *learnt* them yet (it means: I have worked on these rules, but the result is not yet satisfactory, I must *study* more before I can *learn* them).

And so we can say that 'to learn', as a rule, means, 'the result of the process of studying'.

After *studying* English for two months, we *have learnt* to use some simple sentences.

'To learn' may also mean 'to make progress.'

The child *learns* quickly.

'To study' may have an additional shade of meaning, namely, 'to investigate, to examine closely'.

He *studied* her face very carefully in the hope that it would tell him her thoughts.

He wrote this book after *studying* the life of bees for many years.

Sometimes the expression: 'to make a study of' is used in this sense.

He *made a careful study* of the machine.

Phrases, Proverbs and Sayings

Live and learn. Cf. Век живи — век учись.

Soon learnt, soon forgotten. = То, что быстро выучено, быстро забывается.

It is never too late to learn. = Учиться никогда не поздно.

By doing nothing we learn to do ill. Cf. Праздность — мать всех пороков.

To teach one's grandmother to suck eggs. Cf. Учить ученого.

Who keeps company with the wolf will learn to howl. Cf. С кем поведешься, от того и наберешься.

A little learning is a dangerous thing. = Недостаток знаний — опасная вещь.

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions.

1. Who has taught you to swim? 2. Is it possible to learn to dance without a teacher? 3. What subjects have you studied this year? 4. Have you learnt to skate this year? 5. Can everyone study in our country? 6. Why can't everyone study in capitalist countries? 7. Do you like to teach? 8. Is it easier to study or to teach? 9. Is it possible to learn to speak a foreign language in one year? 10. Why is it necessary to study systematically? 11. Is it better to study in the morning or in the evening? 12. What texts have you learnt by heart this term?

2. Insert *learn*, *study* or *teach* in the required form.

1. I am planning to . . . music next year. 2. It is not enough to . . . rules, it is necessary to use them correctly. 3. You know much more than I do. So I cannot . . . you. 4. The girl . . . to write with her left hand. 5. It is my mother who has . . . me to be neat and tidy. 6. In . . . a foreign language it is not enough to . . . new words, it is necessary to use them in written and oral speech. 7. Who has . . . you to play the piano so well? 8. What subjects do you . . . in the second course? 9. I should like to . . . to play tennis. 10. It is Jane who . . . me to skate.

11. She was a good teacher and he . . . very quickly. 12. Pavlov made a deep . . . of the nervous system. 13. This month we have . . . the pronunciation of English vowels but we have not yet . . . to pronounce them properly. 14. He loves mathematics and he . . . much but his father wants him to . . . law. 15. Although Oliver Twist was very young he had to . . . a trade. 16. She . . . the expression on his face very carefully before answering. 17. Foreign languages are now being . . . at some kindergartens.

3. Complete the following sentences.

1. Much can be learnt from . . . 2. I should like to study
3. We have learnt to . . . 4. If you study much . . . 5. Can you learn . . . ?
6. I should like to learn a trade because . . . 7. It is easy to learn to swim if . . . 8. You can't learn a foreign language in . . . 9. She has an excellent memory, that is why. . . 10. When we learn something by heart . . . 11. We made a careful study of . . . 12. At school I was taught to

4. Translate into English.

1. Наш старый учитель всегда учил нас уважать людей. 2. Ему пришли на память слова из стихотворения, которое он выучил еще в школе. 3. Этот вопрос он изучал долгие годы; результатом явилась его последняя книга. 4. В последние годы он учился еще более упорно, чем раньше. 5. Ему давно хотелось научиться ходить на лыжах, и вот, наконец, его мечта осуществилась. 6. Мересьев долго и упорно учился ходить без костылей (crutches). 7. Я всегда с благодарностью вспоминаю свою бабушку: это она научила меня вести хозяйство (to keep house). 8. В процессе изучения иностранных языков большую помощь оказывает магнитофон (tape-recorder). 9. Прежде чем приступить к работе, он тщательно изучил новый станок (machine-tool). 10. Прозанимавшись шесть месяцев под руководством старого мастера (foreman), мы научились самостоятельно выполнять сложные задания.

MORE, YET, STILL, ELSE, ANOTHER,
AS FAR BACK AS, AS EARLY AS, EVEN

(еще)

The Russian word еще has many English equivalents, namely: more, yet, still, else, another, as far back as, as early as, even and others. Our aim is neither to give an exhaustive

analysis of all the connotations of the Russian *еще* nor to explain all the meanings of the English words 'yet', 'more', 'still', etc. We shall confine ourselves only to those meanings of *еще* and its English equivalents which are often confused by Russian students of English.

'Still' and 'yet' are both adverbs of indefinite time.

'Still' has the meaning 'then or now, even to this or that past or present or future time'. 'Still' is used in affirmative and interrogative sentences.

It is *still* raining. — Is it *still* raining?

She is *still* at home. — Is she *still* at home?

Like other adverbs of indefinite time, 'still' is usually placed before the verb. However, it may be placed at the end of the sentence for emphasis.

It is raining *still*! Does she work there *still*?

The meaning of *yet* is the same but it is usually used in negative sentences.

He has not come *yet*.

I don't know *yet* whether I can go. Don't begin *yet*.

'Yet' is also used in interrogative sentences with a negation.

Haven't you finished reading the book *yet*?

Haven't you decided *yet* whether you will accept his proposal?

Haven't you learned *yet* that fire burns?

'Yet' is usually placed at the end of the sentence or clause which it modifies, sometimes before the verb.

I don't *yet* know.

More means 'some additional quantity'. If 'more' is not preceded by a numeral, the quantity is indefinite.

I want (*some*) *more* soup. Do have *some more* fish.

You should bring *more* dictionaries.

'More' is used with both countable and uncountable nouns.

Bring *more* chairs. We need *more* chalk.

When countables are in the singular, we use 'one more'.

Bring *one more* chair. May I take *one more* piece of cake?

If 'more' is used attributively, it precedes the noun it qualifies.

We need (*some*) *more* paper. May I ask *one more* question?

If it is used as the object, it usually comes after the word it is an adjunct to.

Take *more*. I want some *more*. Oliver asked for *more*.

Another is a synonym of 'one more'.

Bring *another* chair. May I take *another* piece of cake?

Else also means 'in addition', but it does not refer as directly to quantity as 'more' does. 'Else' means 'something or someone additional'. It usually follows interrogative adverbs, such as 'when, where', etc., interrogative or indefinite pronouns, such as 'who, what, something, nothing', etc.

Has anyone *else* been here today?

What *else* can you tell me about him?

I don't know anything *else* about him.

I don't like this material. Please show me something *else*.

Even, as far back as, as early as invariably refer to time.

As early as 1265 the first Parliament was formed in England.

As far back as the 3rd century B. C. Asoka the ruler of Magadha united almost the whole of India into one government.

Even in his childhood he dreamt of becoming a composer.

Exercises

1. Insert *yet, still, else, more* or *another* as required by the sense.

1. You haven't told me . . . when you'll be back. 2. Although it is . . . raining we must leave. 3. I need one . . . sheet of paper to finish the exercise. 4. It is so early that the shops are not open 5. Robinson Crusoe . . . hoped ships might come and save him. 6. One . . . year passed, but no ships came. 7. Why are you eating so little? Have . . . helping. 8. She . . . looks young in spite of her hard life.

9. Whom . . . do you know in this town? 10. I know so little about him. What . . . can you tell me? 11. You are too young to understand this. The time will come . . . and everything will be clear to you. 12. . . . and . . . people kept coming, until the hall was so full there was no place to stand. 13. I am . . . wondering why he left so suddenly. 14. I cannot finish the translation I've got something . . . to do first. 15. When we thought that all the guests had arrived, . . . man came who was a total stranger to us.

2. Translate into English.

1. Это имело место еще в XII веке. 2. Еще не так поздно, вы можете успеть на поезд. 3. Не хотите еще чашку чая? — Пожалуйста. 4. Почему вы еще работаете? Все уже давно ушли домой. 5. Кого еще вы встретили там? 6. Еще рано, не уходите. 7. Он заходил к нам еще раз, а после этого я его больше не видел. 8. Еще в древние времена людям были известны лечебные свойства этих трав. 9. Что еще вы можете мне предложить? 10. «Возьмите еще кусок пирога», — сказал хозяин. 11. Принесите, пожалуйста, еще один стул. 12. Еще в 1445 году Иоганн Гутенберг напечатал первую книгу.

3. Translate the following sentences. Give two variants, one with *yet* and the other with *still*, observing the correct word order.

1. Он все еще там работает? 2. Не торопитесь, еще рано. 3. Вы мне еще не сказали, что вы намерены предложить. 4. Что касается меня, то я еще занят. 5. Есть еще надежда. Нужно сделать все возможное, чтобы его спасти. 6. Вы еще успеете на поезд, если возьмете такси.

TO OFFER, TO SUGGEST, TO PROPOSE

(предлагать)

The Russian word предлагать has three equivalents in English, namely: to offer, to suggest, to propose. These three words are synonyms.

'To propose' and 'to suggest' may in some cases be used interchangeably. But 'to offer' has a shade of meaning distinctly different from that of the other two words.

To offer, to hold out or present for acceptance or refusal. We offer some object or assistance, as

He offered me some cake.

He *offered* to help me with a difficult problem.
'To offer' may imply the act of giving, as
He *offered* me his umbrella.

Noun: **offer.**

Phrases

Verb: to offer an objection
to offer an apology (used in formal speech)
to offer one's services
to offer one's assistance (help)
to offer resistance
to offer one's hand (literally and figuratively in the sense of 'to make a proposal of marriage')
to offer a reward
to offer an excuse
to offer an opinion

Noun: to make an offer (of marriage)
to make an offer of one's hand
to turn down (or to decline) an offer
a tempting offer
an exceptional offer

To suggest, to propose or put forward a plan or an idea for acceptance or rejection, as

He *suggested* going for a boat ride.

Toward evening Hurstwood looked so badly in the weak light that she *suggested* he go to bed. (Dreiser)

'To suggest' may mean 'to bring to the mind the idea of, to show in an indirect way, to hint, to imply'.

Her white face *suggested* bad health.

Does the name *suggest* nothing to you?

Noun: **suggestion.**

Phrases

An idea may suggest itself to somebody.
to make a suggestion

To propose, to put forward (some idea or plan) for consideration, as: to propose a change in the time-table. 'Propose' is used on official occasions.

I *propose* Mr. Smith for chairman (i.e. suggest that he should be chairman).

If you still have an objection to the course I *proposed* taking I should be sincerely glad of your advice in the matter. (Voynich)

... but I'm going *to propose* they are done away with. (Cronin)

He *proposed* that Vidler should go into hospital at once. (Cronin)

Now she *proposed* to consult a lawyer.

Noun: **proposal**; 'to make a proposal' may mean 'to propose to marry'.

Dorian Gray falls in love with a beautiful girl who acts Juliet and *proposes* to marry her. (Wilde)

'To suggest' and 'to propose' are stylistic synonyms, the latter being more colloquial and the more general word.

Phrases

to propose a toast (one's health)

He *proposed* Irene's health in a mock speech. (Galsworthy)

to propose a riddle

to propose to make a journey

to make a proposal = to propose

to propose somebody as a candidate

to make a proposal (of marriage)

to propose = to offer one's hand in marriage

Grammatical Constructions

The object after 'to suggest' may be expressed by

(a) a noun

I *suggest* a walk in the woods.

... the clerk glancing at his nails *suggested* a nail-file, and so he became possessed of an additional toilet-tool. (London)

(b) a gerund

I *suggested* going there at once.

(c) an object clause with the verb in the subjunctive mood

Mary *suggested* that he (should) come at six.

Bear in mind that the verb 'to suggest' is never followed by an infinitive.

The object after 'to propose' may be expressed by

(a) a noun

I *propose* your health.

(b) an infinitive

I *propose* to make a change in our plans.

(c) an object clause with the verb in the subjunctive mood

I *propose* that a letter (should) be sent to her mother.

(d) sometimes 'to propose' is followed by a gerund

I *propose* writing to John today.

Exercises

1. Insert *to offer*, *to suggest*, *suggestion* or *to propose* in the required form.

1. Your . . . is very tempting, but I cannot accept it. 2. My friend . . . to pay the fare as I had no change. 3. The plan which you . . . is very interesting and I am ready to try it. 4. I refuse to take anything he . . . me. 5. He . . . that the question be discussed at the next meeting. 6. The teacher . . . a very good way of memorizing words. 7. The host . . . playing a very amusing game. 8. Comrade White was . . . the post of director. 9. The worker . . . a new and more effective method of cutting metals. 10. Mother . . . that I should put on the blue dress when I go to the theatre. 11. I . . . buying this book. 12. What do you . . . doing now?

2. Replace the gerunds and the infinitives by subordinate clauses with the verbs in the subjunctive mood (use a suitable subject in the clauses).

1. George suggested walking back to the station. 2. He suggested changing the subject of their conversation. 3. I propose to work till six o'clock. 4. Tom proposed to walk to the theatre. 5. I propose to wait ten minutes more. 6. I suggest going to the cinema tonight as the film may not be on tomorrow.

3. Replace the italicized verbs by nouns, making other necessary changes.

1. He *suggested* taking a walk in the woods. 2. It was very kind of you *to offer* me your assistance. 3. Can you *suggest* anything else? 5. Haven't you anything better *to offer* me?

4. Translate into English.

1. В начале зимних каникул Джон предложил всей группе поехать на экскурсию в Москву. 2. Узнав, что она больна, я предложил вызвать врача. 3. Он предложил мне билет на сеанс в 10 часов, но я отказался, так как это было слишком поздно. 4. По окончании института ему предложили ехать работать на Дальний Восток, и он с удовольствием согласился. 5. Я предложил тост за успешное окончание им института. 6. Он предложил совершить поездку за город. 7. Я видел, что она несла тяжелый чемодан и предложил ей помочь. 8. Когда в автобус вошла пожилая женщина, молодой человек встал и предложил ей место. 9. Партизаны оказали такое упорное сопротивление, что враг вынужден был отступить. 10. Она приняла его предложение проводить ее домой. 11. Вы первый, кто предложил это название для моего перевода этого рассказа. 12. «Могу ли я предложить вам свои услуги?» — спросил он. 13. Поскольку погода прекрасная, я предлагаю прогулку в парк. Вы не возражаете? 14. Я не знаю, что приготовить на завтрак; пожалуйста, предложите что-нибудь. 15. Он три раза делал ей предложение, и она три раза отклонила его.

TO REACH, TO ACHIEVE

(*достигать*)

These two words are frequently confused because they both are translated into Russian by *достигать*. However, although these words are synonyms, they cannot be used interchangeably.

To achieve, to carry something out successfully in spite of difficulties, to accomplish a difficult, especially a high, aim or purpose.

Synonyms: **to fulfil**, **to accomplish**, **to realize**, **to obtain**, **to attain**.

Noun: **achievement**.

Rather welcome the challenge that the crisis threw down and show the world what the miners of Britain, entering on their heritage, could *achieve* in the hour of national need. (Lindsay)

To reach, to stretch out, to extend, to arrive at a certain place, to arrive at a certain period of time.

From the definitions given above, we may conclude that these two synonyms are used in quite different situations.

'To reach' is used only in the physical sense, when something quite tangible is concerned.

He is so tall he almost *reaches* the ceiling.

'To achieve' is used when the goal or aim is not directly perceptible; we achieve an aim or goal (sometimes in spite of some difficulties or obstacles).

Noun: **reach**.

Remember

to reach a place to achieve an aim

Phrases containing 'reach' and its Derivatives

to reach old age

as far as the eye can reach

the memory reaches back over many years

to reach someone by telephone or other means of communication

within reach, within easy reach, within reach of one's hand, out

of reach, beyond reach

far-reaching

The effects have been *far-reaching*. (Carter)

Below we give some examples to illustrate the difference between 'to reach' and 'to achieve'.

Your letter *reached* me yesterday.

The city of Ryazan is within easy *reach* of Moscow now.

One must work regularly on phonetic exercises if one wants to *achieve* good results in the pronunciation of a foreign language.

Socialism *has been achieved* in our country.

In no capitalist country *has* science *achieved* such heights as in our Soviet land.

Exercises

1. Insert *to reach* or *to achieve* in the required form.

1. I hope we can . . . the house before the storm breaks out. 2. At the end of an hour we . . . the top of the mountain. 3. Good pronunciation can be . . . by daily repetition of phonetic drills. 4. The sea was so rough and we were so far out, that the shore seemed out of . . . 5. The sportsmen of our country . . . outstanding results in many fields of sport. 6. If we hurry we can . . . the theatre in time. 7. The Soviet sputniks are a vivid illustration of what science can . . . under socialism. 8. He . . . the opposite bank of the river with great difficulty because he had to swim against the current. 9. Don't . . . across the table for bread, ask someone to pass it to you. 10. The lecturer spoke so distinctly that every word . . . the audience.

2. Complete the following sentences.

1. Fluency of speech in a foreign language can be achieved by . . . 2. If you cannot reach me by phone, please. . . 3. Our sportsmen achieved splendid results thanks to . . . 4. If you cannot reach the top shelf you must . . . 5. Just as I reached home, I remembered that . . . 6. Martin Eden achieved fame and recognition only after . . . 7. Tom was so small, he could hardly reach . . . 8. The telegram reached me when . . . 9. The book is on the shelf. Can you . . .

3. Translate into English.

1. Верхушки деревьев достигали крыши дома. 2. Скажите, пожалуйста, как мне добраться до станции? 3. Достигнув вершины Ай-Петри, мы сели отдохнуть. 4. Расскажите нам, как вы достигли таких высоких показателей. 5. Смотри, как Боря вырос! Он доходит мне до плеча. 6. Когда мы дошли до развилины (forking, crossroads), мы не знали, какую нам выбрать дорогу. 7. Достижения передовых доярок этого района изучаются доярками всей страны. 8. Нельзя останавливаться на достигнутом, надо всегда идти вперед.

TO REFUSE, TO GIVE UP, TO DENY

(отказывать(ся))

There are various equivalents for the Russian word *отказывать(ся)*. They are: to refuse, to give up, to deny.

To refuse. We refuse something that is asked of us. 'To refuse' is to say that one will not accept or give something, to say "no," as

He *refused* my offer of work.

John *refused* to help me.

To give up means 'to discontinue, to part with something or someone, to renounce a hope, feeling, plan', etc.

He was so poor that he had *to give up* his studies (he had to discontinue his studies).

Although John loved Fleur deeply, he decided *to give her up* after his talk with his mother.

I couldn't bear to have you *give up* your pupils. (O'Henry)

I know what I'd suffer if I had *to give up* Phuong. (Green)

Grammatical Constructions

'To give up' is usually followed

(a) by a noun: to give up a person, an idea, a friend, a job, some work, an engagement, a plan, a belief, pleasure, luxuries, etc.

If you have decided that you can't or won't *give up* your religion, you must consent to my death. (Voynich)

How much do you love me? Enough *to give up* your God for me? (Voynich)

(b) by a gerund: to give up smoking, swimming, reading, etc.

'To refuse' is followed by a direct object which may be

(a) a noun or pronoun: to refuse an invitation, money, a job, etc.

I *refused* him *the book*.

They could even *refuse* me *an exit permit*. (Green)

She *refused* my money with words which I shall never forget: "Knowledge is power," she said, "and I shall never sell power." (Shaw)

(b) an infinitive: to refuse to take money, to refuse to listen, to obey, to fight, etc.

At the house they said the boy *had refused to let* anyone come into the room. (Hemingway)

To deny means 'to refuse, to go without', as

She *denied* herself everything in order to give her children an education.

Karenin *denied* his wife the right to visit her son.

Anna *was denied* admission to their house.

Better *deny* at once than promise long (proverb).

Exercises

1. Complete the following sentences.

1. Martin Eden couldn't give up. . . 2. The guerilla refused . . . 3. As I was very busy I had to give up the pleasure of . . . 4. He didn't wish to give up the idea of . . . 5. Although she was very poor she refused . . . 6. If you refuse to listen . . . 7. In spite of all difficulties he didn't give up . . . 8. I refused the invitation because . . . 9. Why do you deny me the right to . . . 10. Although John loved Fleur he decided to give her up because . . . 11. He denied himself even the pleasure of . . .

2. Translate into English.

1. Ради ребенка она отказывала себе даже в самом необходимом. 2. Керри не отказалась от денег, которые ей предложили. 3. Она отказалась от всего, что ей было дорого, ради того, чтобы спасти мать. 4. Мартин не хотел отказаться от мечты стать писателем. 5. Лодка была такая тяжелая, что Робинзон Крузо должен был отказаться от мысли подтащить ее к берегу. 6. Он не отказывался ни от какой работы, которую ему предлагали. 7. Он отказался от приглашения на вечер, так как еще не закончил работу. 8. Ничто не может заставить народы Африки отказаться от борьбы за национальную независимость. 9. Он любил хорошо поесть, хорошо одеться; он ни в чем себе не отказывал. 10. Лучше отказать сразу, чем отделяться обещаниями. 11. Когда он понял, что, приняв предложение хозяина, станет штрейкбрехером, он отказался от работы. 12. Когда Монтанелли должен был сделать выбор, он не нашел в себе силы отказаться от религии. 13. Поезжай. Ведь тебе хочется поехать с ними. Я не хочу, чтобы ты из-за меня отказывалась от поездки. 14. От квартиры пришлось отказаться, а лишнюю мебель я продала. 15. Он удовлетворял ее малейшие прихоти (her slightest whims). Он ей ни в чем не отказывал.

TO SAY, TO TELL

(сказать)

The Russian word *сказать* has two equivalents in English: **to say** and **to tell**. These two words have practically the same meaning: 'to utter, to pronounce in words, to communicate, to inform'. The difference between them is really grammatical. Mistakes can easily be avoided if we remember that 'to say' is followed by a direct and 'to tell' by an indirect object.

He *said* *that I could do it.*

He *told me* *that I could do it.*

The direct object may be

(1) an object clause

(a) introduced by the conjunction 'that'

He *said* *that it was already too late.*

(b) introduced *asyndetically* (without the conjunction 'that' which is often dropped particularly in colloquial use)

He *said* *it was already too late.*

(2) a direct quotation

He *said*, "*It is already too late to go there.*"

(3) a word or phrase

He looked at the floor and *said* *nothing.*

Her eyes *said* *so much.*

To avoid confusing these two verbs, remember this short formula:

Say <i>what?</i>	Say <i>something.</i>
Tell <i>whom?</i>	Tell <i>somebody.</i>

However, there are a few exceptions to this general rule. We **say**: to tell a story; to tell the truth, to tell a lie.

Examples:

He *tells* *stories* beautifully.

If you *tell* *a lie*, I can see it by your face.

To tell *the truth*, I didn't even know he had left.

'To tell' may take a direct object when used in the imperative.

Tell *everything*!

'To say (to)' is used with an indirect object when the direct object stands at the beginning of the sentence or clause.

"Come back," she said to me.

This is what she said to me.

I repeat what John said to me.

But it is wrong to say

I said to John that he should come back. (Here 'tell' must be used, i.e. *I told John* that he should come back.)

Another type of mistake to be avoided is the following

Jack told him, "Don't do so."

You should say

Jack told him *not to do so*; or "Don't do so," Jack said to him.

Phrases, Proverbs and Sayings

You don't say so! Cf. Что вы говорите! (Не может быть!)

The least said, the soonest mended. Чем меньше сказано, тем легче исправить (сделанное).

To tell tales out of school. Cf. Выносить сор из избы.

Tell that to the marines. Cf. Расскажите это своей бабушке.

Better to do well than to say well.

Easier said than done. Cf. Легче сказать, чем сделать.

It goes without saying. Cf. Само собой разумеется.

He who says what he likes, shall hear what he does not like.

What will Mrs. Grundy say? Cf. Что скажут люди?

Learn to say before you sing.

No sooner said than done. Cf. Сказано — сделано.

Exercises

1. Insert *to say* or *to tell* in the required form.

1. He . . . that he would be back soon. 2. Mary . . . me everything. 3. Then she . . . good-bye and left. 4. Don't forget to . . . your

brother he is also invited. 5. Ann . . . that she had read that book. 6. To . . . the truth, I didn't expect you to know this. 7. I have . . . you many times to leave that jam alone! 8. Please . . . I'll come later. 9. He . . . that he could never . . . a lie. 10. Can you add anything to what has just . . . ? 11. The morning paper had much to . . . and little to (Wells)

2. Replace *to say* by *to tell*, making any other necessary changes.

Model: He told me to come earlier.

He said that I should come earlier.

1. My mother told me to come back as soon as possible. 2. My friend told me that a new film was on. 3. My friend told me not to miss that film. 4. John told us to give his best regards to the whole family. 5. He told me not to have anything to do with these people. 6. I repeat what John told me.

3. Change the direct speech into indirect, introducing an indirect object.

1. Mary said, "Don't read out loud!" 2. The teacher said, "Don't forget to cross your t's." 3. Mother said, "Don't forget to clean your shoes." 4. Father says, "Don't read when you eat." 5. Jane said, "Don't take my books without permission."

4. Translate into English.

1. Сказать по-правде, ему никогда не нравился этот парень. 2. Мне сказали, что дом профессора находится в самом конце этой улицы. 3. Все мы надеялись, что никто не скажет ей этого. 4. Он уже приехал. — Не может быть! 5. Ты исправишь машину и мы поедем туда сегодня. — Ну, это легче сказать, чем сделать. 6. Расскажите нам что-нибудь о своем путешествии в Африку. 7. Врач сказал, что ему вредно гулять в сырую погоду. 8. «Ясно без слов, можешь не рассказывать мне сказок», оборвал он речь брата. 9. Мне нечего сказать вам; все и так ясно. 10. Скажите мне правду. Как это все получилось? 11. Ох, как ужасно! А что скажут люди? 12. Том и Гек решили встретиться у старого дома в тот же вечер. Сказано — сделано. На следующий день мальчики были на месте и стали ждать захода луны.

TO SPEAK, TO TALK

(говорить)

Both terms mean 'to communicate ideas by words, to articulate words so as to express one's thoughts' and in this sense may be used interchangeably.

Let us *speak (talk)* about something else.

I advise you not *to speak (talk)* to him today. He is in a bad humour.

You *speak (talk)* too much.

However, **to speak** is, in general, the broader term and may refer to utterances of any kind, as: to learn to speak, to be unable to speak, etc. On more official occasions 'to speak' is preferred.

He *spoke* so well that the audience listened breathlessly to every word.

He is said *to speak* French fluently.

Do you *speak* English at home?

To talk is less formal and in most cases suggests conversation between two or more persons.

The guests *talked* in a very lively manner.

The difference is clearer if we consider the nouns **talker** and **speaker**. 'Mr. Green is a good talker' means that his conversation is interesting, lively or amusing. 'A good speaker' means 'good at making speeches to audiences'.

A **talk** is an informal speech to a small audience.

Here are two more examples on the use of 'to talk' and 'to speak'.

Don't *talk* so loud, I can't work.

I enjoy *talking* to you but I don't like *speaking* in public.

Both these verbs are usually intransitive and, to avoid mistakes, it is necessary to remember that they generally are followed by a preposition ('about, to, for, with', etc.) or by some adverbial modifier, such as 'much, less, in a loud voice, fluently, a long time', etc.

Try *to speak* more *distinctly* .

‘To speak’ may take a direct object but such cases are rare; e.g.: to speak a language, to speak volumes=to be highly expressive or significant.

Nouns: **speech, talk.**

Phrases and Proverbs containing ‘talk’

to talk sense, nonsense, business, politics, etc.

to talk shop=to talk about your work, profession, trade when in company

to talk something over=to discuss at some length

to talk somebody into doing something=to persuade him to do it

Talk of the devil and he is sure to appear. Cf. Легко на помине.

small talk=пустая болтовня, салонная беседа, светский разговор

Mrs. Higgins: You offend all my friends: they stop coming whenever they meet you.

Mr. Higgins: Nonsense! I know I have no *small talk*; but people don't mind. (Shaw)

After Willoughby was gone, Karen tried to make *small talk*. (Heym)

to have a heart-to-heart talk=говорить по душам

Now you are talking! (*colloq.*) Вот это дело!

“I’ll foller (=follow) him; I will, by jingo!” “*Now you’re talking!* Don’t you ever weaken, Huck, and I won’t.” (Twain)

to talk someone’s head off=заговорить кого-либо до потери сознания

You can *talk my head off*, but you can’t change wrong into right. (Shaw)

Great talkers are little doers. Cf. Кто много говорит, тот мало делает.

to talk nineteen to the dozen=говорить без конца, трещать без умолку

Phrases and Proverbs containing ‘speak’, ‘speech’

so to speak = так сказать

frankly speaking = откровенно говоря

generally speaking = вообще говоря

strictly speaking = строго говоря

to speak one’s mind = высказать откровенно свое неодобрение

the fact speaks for itself = факт говорит сам за себя

nothing to speak of = пустяки, ничего серьезного

Speech is silver but silence is gold. Cf. Речь — серебро, молчание — золото.

Actions speak louder than words.

When guns speak it is too late to argue.

First think, then speak. Cf. Молвишь — не воротишь.

Exercise

Translate into English.

1. На собрании он говорил так убедительно, что ему нельзя было ничего возразить. 2. Он очень интересный собеседник, я люблю с ним говорить. 3. Вот это дело! Я готов помочь вам, чем могу. 4. Он бегло говорит по-немецки. 5. Я ничего не соображаю, он меня заговорил до потери сознания. 6. Откровенно говоря, мне он тоже не нравится. 7. «Мне сказали, ты сильно порезал себе руку». «Пустяки, ничего серьезного». 8. Его конек (hobby) — говорить о своей коллекции монет. 9. Мы поговорим об этом деле по дороге домой. 10. «Смотри, только мы о нем заговорили, как он пришел». «Да, он легок на помине». 11. Давайте поговорим по душам. 12. Эти факты говорят сами за себя. 13. Кто много говорит, тот мало делает.

SHADE, SHADOW

(*тень*)

The Russian word *тень* has two equivalents in English, namely: 'shade' and 'shadow'.

Shade is the general term denoting a place where the sun's rays do not fall; 'shade' may also mean the opposite of light.

Shadow is a shade having a definite form, it is the concrete outline or form of shade reflected by some object standing in the sun. Thus we say

On hot days I like to sit in the *shade*.

But:

The *shadows* of the people and trees grew longer as the day drew to an end.

Verb: to **shade**, as: to shade one's eyes.

She *shaded* her eyes with her hand.

Adjective: **shady** (=giving shade), as: the shady side of the street.

Adjective: **shadowy** (=like a shadow, indistinct, dim), as: a shadowy outline.

Note the compound noun 'lampshade' (=a cover for a lamp).

The words 'shade' and 'shadow' are frequently used figuratively.

There isn't the *shadow* of a *shade* of truth in what you say.

Phrases and Sayings containing 'shade' and 'shadow'

among the shades (*poetical*) = в царстве теней

to be in the shade=to keep in the background

to put (to cast) somebody into the shade=to surpass him; to do better than he does

to cast one's shadow before=давать о себе знать заранее

To fight with one's own shadow. Cf. Сражаться с ветряными мельницами.

May your shadow never grow less! (*colloq.*)=May you live long!

to be a shadow of one's former self=to get very thin

to catch at shadows = гоняться за призраками

EXAMPLES FROM LITERATURE

This experience threw a lasting *shadow* on his life. (Collins)

He was put into the *shade* by his younger brother. (Collins)

The long gray twilight *shadows* loped down the rocky hill. (Carter)

Mr. Dombey's house was a large one, on the *shady* side of a tall, dark, dreadfully genteel street. (Dickens)

Observing the *shadow* that crossed his mother's face, he winced and jumped from the chair hurrying to stand in the doorway. (Carter)

A mystic *shadow* of suspicion immediately attached itself to the spot. (Hawthorne)

Her ill-omened physiognomy seemed to *cast a shadow* over the cheerful newness of the house. (Hawthorne)

... and the green *shade* threw a brilliant light upon his hands and upon the frame and wheels, and left the rest of the room *shadowy*. (Wells)

He was worn by anxiety and remorse almost to a *shadow*. (Dickens)

It was very easy for Martin to put his rivals into the *shade*, especially such a rival as Mr. Butler. (London)

Exercises

1. Insert *shade* or *shadow*, *shady* or *shadowy*, as required by the sense.

1. My room is always cool in summer because it is on the . . . side of the street. 2. He was so nervous, he seemed to be afraid of his own 3. The artist used light and . . . very effectively in his picture. 4. Be more practical and don't catch at 5. Cats don't like to sit in the 6. When it is hot, I like to sit in the 7. As I was walking along the street a . . . suddenly fell across my path. 8. I saw the . . . outline of a woman in a hat and coat pass along the wall. 9. The earth's . . . sometimes falls on the moon.

2. Translate into English.

1. Было жарко, и мы пошли в тень. 2. Он похудел после операции и стал как тень. 3. Окна моей комнаты выходят на тенистую сторону. 4. Тени прошлого неотступно преследовали его. 5. Тень от дерева падала на дом. 6. К вечеру тени всегда становятся длиннее. 7. Дети играли в тени. 8. Куда бы ни шел хозяин, собака всюду следовала за ним как тень. 9. Высокие липы давали хорошую тень.

TO WAIT, TO EXPECT, TO AWAIT

(ждать)

The Russian word, *ждать* has three equivalents in English, namely: 'to wait', 'to expect' and 'to await'. Although these three words are synonyms, they are not interchangeable. 'To wait' and 'to expect' can never replace each other.

To wait denotes a physical function: it means 'to stop or stay without doing anything until someone comes or something happens'.

Please *wait* a minute, I'll be right back.

I hope you are not tired of *waiting*.

Noun: wait.

It was a long *wait*.

I've got an appointment at the paper. They're *waiting* for me, I'm sorry, see you again. Good-bye. (Elkin)

To expect denotes a mental function: it means 'to think or believe that something will happen, that a person or thing will come'.

Are you *expecting* a letter today?

When I go to Moscow I *expect* to meet many of my friends there.

A *waiting* hush fell on the table, everyone *expecting* him to pursue this topic further. (Greenwood)

Of course I've changed. Who hasn't? Is anybody *expected* not to change in a war? (Elkin)

'To expect' is sometimes used in the sense of 'to suppose'.

Who has eaten all the cake? Oh, I *expect* it was Tom.

Noun: expectation.

To await. When the thing expected is the subject of the sentence and the person who is expecting is the object we must use 'to await' (and we cannot use either 'to wait for' or 'to expect').

A hearty welcome *awaits* you.

I am sure that an interesting future *awaits* him.

Note.— 'To await' is sometimes used in the literary language as a stylistic synonym for 'to wait for'.

Grammatical Constructions

'To wait' requires the preposition 'for' when it takes an object: Whom *are you waiting for*? 'To expect' does not require any preposition but its object may be expressed in various ways:

(a) by a noun

I *am expecting* a letter today.

He *did not expect* a visitor.

(b) by the accusative with the infinitive

We *expect John to arrive* soon.

I *expect the book to be interesting*.

(c) by an infinitive

We *expected to meet* many friends at the concert.

They *expected to leave* in the evening.

(d) by an object clause introduced by the conjunction 'that'

I *expect that everyone will come to the party.*

(e) by an asyndetic object clause (i.e. by a clause introduced without the conjunction 'that')

The sky is so cloudy. I *expect it will rain.*

Phrases, Proverbs and Sayings

to keep somebody waiting=to make him wait

Sorry *to have kept you waiting!*

to wait up (for)=to stay up; not to go to bed

The meeting may be over late. Don't *wait up* for me.

to wait on (upon)=to serve as an attendant at table

A young waitress came up to our table *to wait on* us.

beyond expectation=more than was expected

to surpass all expectations=to do much better than was expected

You did very well at your exams, you've *surpassed all my expectations.*

Time and tide wait for no man. Cf. Время никого не ждет.

He goes long barefoot that waits for dead men's shoes. Cf. Под лежащий камень вода не течет.

Everything comes in time to him that can wait.

Exercises

1. Insert *to wait*, *to expect*, *to await* or their derivatives in the required form.

1. Whom do you . . . to meet there? 2. After the hard day's work a well-earned rest . . . you. 3. We . . . you to dinner but as you didn't come we decided not to . . . 4. Jane . . . to see Robert among her friends who came to see her off, but he wasn't there. 5. The train is . . . to be fifteen minutes late. Let us . . . here. 6. He always comes when he is least . . . 7. The harvest is fine. It has exceeded all our . . . 8. I wonder what . . . me there.

2. Compose five sentences with *to expect* followed by different objects according to the following models.

- (1) the object is expressed by a noun:
We expect fine weather.
- (2) the object is expressed by the accusative with the infinitive:
We expect them to arrive this week.
We expect the trip to Leningrad to be a short one.
- (3) the object is expressed by an infinitive:
She expects to get that book as a birthday present.
- (4) the object is expressed by a clause introduced by the conjunction 'that':
John expects that many students will go on this excursion.
- (5) the object is expressed by a clause introduced asyndetically:
Since this is a book by Dickens, I expect the ending will be a happy one.

3. Change the object clauses into complex objects.

1. We expect that all the students will be present at the lecture.
2. We expect that the weather will be splendid tomorrow.
3. Since there was a heavy snowfall, we expect that the train will be late.
4. Can you expect that he will remember to bring the book?
5. He doesn't expect that the book will be published next month.

4. Translate into English.

1. Все ждали, что он теперь начнет говорить, но он молчал.
2. Такого исхода никто не ожидал; решение оказалось весьма неожиданным.
3. Рабочий день кончился, все спешили домой, но Мартин знал, что его никто не ждет в пустой и холодной квартире и не спешил.
4. Все с нетерпением ждали известия о его здоровье.
5. Никто не ждал ничего необыкновенного от этого бледного и маленького мальчика.
6. После трудового дня их ждал заслуженный отдых (a well-earned rest).
7. Мы ожидали, что эта история ее развеселит.
8. Советская молодежь не должна беспокоиться о своем будущем. Она уверена, что ее ждет работа, может быть трудная, но зато интересная.
9. Я думал, что вы согласитесь, я не ожидал от вас отказа.
10. Мы ожидали от вас многого, и вы нас не разочаровали.
11. Мы сели ужинать после того, как прождали вас целый час.
12. Я жду от него письма сегодня.

PART II

TO ACCUSE, TO CHARGE, TO BLAME

(обвинять)

All three terms denote 'to declare a person guilty of a fault or offence'.

To accuse and **to charge** are interchangeable when we speak of a serious offence, such as breaking the law.

However, 'to charge' is more official and is the term used at court, as

I now announce to you . . . that exact justice, according to the laws of the state and the crime with which this defendant *is charged*, shall be done. (Dreiser)

'To charge' is used on less official occasions as well.

He *charged* me with neglecting my duty.

We *charged* him with dishonesty.

'To accuse' may also be used at court but in a somewhat less formal statement.

But, gentlemen, as shocked and unbelieving as I was at first upon hearing that a man of the age and connections of the defendant here could have placed himself in a position *to be accused* of such an offence, step by step I was compelled to dismiss forever from my mind my original doubts. (Dreiser)

Note.—'To accuse' is always followed by the preposition 'of' and 'to charge' by the preposition 'with'. The noun *charge* is followed by the preposition 'of':

Roy didn't like being *accused of* cruelty. . . (Aldridge)

He was brought before the court with a *charge of* theft.

Compare:

He was *charged with* theft.

To blame is used when the offence is less serious, when we say that a person or thing is the cause of something bad or wrong, as

Don't blame it on me. *Blame* it on the weather. Who is *to blame* for starting the fire?

Carrie realized the situation at once. They did not wish to keep her any longer out of work. She did not *blame* Minnie, she did not *blame* Hansen very much. (Dreiser)

We *shouldn't blame* the children for the mistakes of their parents.

Mr. Dombey kept his eyes upon the speaker as if he *accused* them, and his ears too, of playing him false. (Dickens)

He *was* always *accused*—even by intelligent people—of creating a monstrous legend. (Aldington)

Exercises

1. Insert *to accuse*, *to charge* or *to blame* in the required form.

1. He was at a loss: it was the first time that anyone had . . . him of cowardice. 2. I hope you don't . . . him with having taken the money. 3. I know you had to wait for me a long time. If you married another man I don't . . . you. 4. When anything went wrong in the house the step-mother always . . . poor Cinderella for it. 5. The man was . . . with murder, but he pleaded not guilty. 6. Don't . . . other people when the fault is your own.

2. Translate into English.

1. В «Американской трагедии» Драйзер обвиняет не главного героя произведения, а выносит обвинение против общества, которое толкнуло (led) его на преступление. 2. Его нельзя обвинить в краже, пока против него не будут собраны улики. 3. Ему было предъявлено обвинение в халатности. 4. Мы обвиняем немецких фашистов в убийстве миллионов невинных людей. 5. Его обвинили в хулиганстве (disorderly conduct). 6. Не вините его за то, что он разбил эту вазу. Он ведь сделал это нечаянно. 7. Мы будем именно вас обвинять, если получится брак (rejects). 8. Суд нашел подсудимого виновным в поджоге (arson). 9. Не вините меня, если пирог не удастся, я пеку впервые. 10. Я вас не виню за опоздание, у вас есть на это уважительная причина (a good excuse).

ATTITUDE, RELATION(S), RESPECT

(отношение)

Although these three words are in no way synonyms, they are sometimes confused by Russian students.

Attitude (*noun*), the feelings, opinion or behaviour of one person in regard to someone or something (the object of 'attitude' is usually introduced by the preposition 'toward(s)' or 'to').

Soames' *attitude* toward his wife was that of an owner toward his property.

Relations (*noun, plural*), the connections (dealings, activity) between two persons, countries or parties.

The *relations* between the Soviet Union and India are very friendly.

Respect (*noun*), a special feature, a point or detail.

They resemble each other only in one *respect*: they are both young.
This is an excellent plan in all *respects*.

In comparing the terms 'attitude' and 'relations', which are sometimes confused, we must bear in mind that we can speak of a person's attitude towards life, work, other people, etc., but we speak about relations between two sides: people or countries.

Phrases

good-neighbourly relations
friendly (good, bad) relations
hostile relations (attitude)
sympathetic, indifferent, resentful attitude
in no (many, all, some) respects
in respect of (to)=with regard to (*official style*)
with respect to=concerning (*official style*)

EXAMPLES FROM LITERATURE

No doubt also there enters into their humour something of the original barbaric *attitude* towards things. (Leacock)

And, moreover, is there not a quality of awful sacredness in the *relation* between this mother and this child? (Hawthorne)

As for Edna Masters, his *attitudes* were like two sides of the same coin. He didn't want her near him, and yet when he was tired he was deeply grateful for her company. (Wilson)

His (Balzac's) political and religious views were those of the old feudal France, but this *attitude* to man, this conception of the human comedy, was the product of the Revolution. (Fox)

The difficulty was that the Victorian writer could not discuss the real *relations* between men and women without tearing the veil off the real *relations* between man and man in society. (Fox)

Exercises

1. Insert *attitude, relations or respect(s)*.

1. The . . . of the American racists towards Negroes is hostile.
2. At first all the inhabitants of the village were afraid of Silas Marner, but after they got to know him, they changed their . . . towards him and began to help him.
3. The . . . of the Soviet Union toward all nations, large and small, is friendly and respectful.
4. As time went on . . . between Soames and Irene grew more strained.
5. The Soviet Union does everything possible to develop economic and cultural . . . with foreign countries.
6. The Forsytes are different in many . . . , but they are quite alike when it comes to the question of property.
7. He is a very good worker in all . . .
8. What is your . . . towards this question?
9. The letter is undated both in . . . of time and place.
10. Their . . . have always been friendly; they never quarrel.
11. The . . . of this student toward his studies is not serious enough.

2. Translate into English.

1. Его отношение к общественной собственности (public property) всегда ставилось в пример остальным.
2. Каковы были отношения между ними в последнее время, трудно сказать.
3. Ее всегда раздражало его небрежное отношение к своей внешности.
4. Этот случай положил конец их дружеским отношениям.
5. Ее отношения с матерью были искренними и сердечными (affectionate).
6. Они часто ссорились по пустякам, но это не могло нарушить (to spoil) их дружеских отношений. Они оставались друзьями всю жизнь.
7. В этом человеке все привлекало: и его внешность, и его отношение к людям и работе, и взгляды на жизнь.
8. Серьезное и вдумчивое

отношение к работе характеризовало его как человека положительного. 9. Беспосадочный полет советского самолета из Москвы в Нью-Йорк был замечателен во многих отношениях. 10. Советский Союз строит свои отношения с другими странами на основе равноправия и взаимного уважения национальной независимости. 11. Наша страна призывает все государства развивать добрососедские отношения в интересах укрепления всеобщего мира.

TO CONFESS, TO ADMIT,
TO ACKNOWLEDGE, TO OWN, TO RECOGNIZE
(признавать(ся))

With the exception of 'to recognize' these words are synonyms when they mean 'to disclose something (sometimes against one's will)'. They occasionally imply some sort of pressure, as that of the law or conscience, leading to the disclosure.

To confess means 'to acknowledge oneself to be guilty of' or 'to admit one's own wrongdoing very much against one's will'.

The prisoner refused *to confess* in spite of the evidence against him.

Exhort her *to confess* the truth! (Hawthorne)

But 'to confess' is often used in a wider sense with no such implication.

No sensible man, it *was confessed*, could doubt on which side victory would turn. (Hawthorne)

I am not, I *confess*, convinced.

In such a connotation it is often interchangeable with 'to admit'.

Noun: **confession**.

To admit means 'to agree because it is impossible to deny, to receive or accept as true'; as: to admit one's mistakes, the truth of something, etc.

You are right and I have *to admit* my errors.

He *will* never *admit* that he is wrong.

But I *don't admit* that my failure proved my view to be a wrong one. (Hardy)

To acknowledge, (1) to agree or admit (generally publicly) that something is true

I admit my mistake and I am ready *to acknowledge* it publicly.

Communism *is* already *acknowledged* by all European powers to be itself a power. (Manifesto of the Communist Party)

Scott is the only novelist to whom Balzac *acknowledged* a real and deep debt. (Fox)

(2) to recognize a person's authority or position

Harry *is acknowledged* to be our best chess-player.

In Italy during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries there were two *acknowledged* sources of political power: the Empire and the Church. (Huxley)

Adjective: **acknowledged**, as: universally acknowledged.

It is a truth *universally acknowledged* that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a good wife. (Austen)

Noun: **acknowledgement**, as: universal acknowledgement.

To own is less formal than 'to acknowledge'.

When a man *owns* himself to have been in error, he does but tell you in other words that he is wiser than he was. (Pope)

Well, sir, in all this I must *own* there is some frankness. Now I will return you like for like. (Godwin)

To recognize, (1) to accept, to admit to be true, genuine, lawful

They *recognized* him as their lawful heir.

(2) to acknowledge and notice by some favour or reward

It was only after a long and bitter struggle that Martin Eden *was recognized* as a great writer.

(3) to give formal acknowledgement of; to admit the existence of

In 1918 England, France, and the United States *recognized* Czechoslovakia as an independent state.

In conclusion we may say that 'to acknowledge' and 'to recognize' are interchangeable in some meanings but not in all, so also are 'to admit', 'to own' and 'to confess' as the examples illustrate.

Phrases, Proverbs and Sayings

Confession is the first step to repentance. Cf. Повинную голову меч не сечет.

Open confession is good for the soul. Cf. Откровенное признание облегчает душу.

to win recognition

Mikhail Sholokhov *has won worldwide recognition* as one of the best Soviet writers.

Exercises

1. Insert *to confess, to admit, to own, to acknowledge* or *to recognize* in the required form.

1. Mr. Brown . . . that he couldn't give any satisfactory answer to these questions. 2. Many great writers and composers were not . . . during their lifetime. 3. Are you always ready to . . . your faults? 4. In labour, business and church circles of America the demand is growing that the United States . . . the People's Republic of China. 5. I wish to . . . my gratitude by giving you this book. 6. Konstantin Simonov is widely . . . as an outstanding Soviet writer. 7. It has been universally . . . that the level of education in the Soviet Union is far above that in the United States and Great Britain. 8. Stasov, the famous Russian critic, is . . . by all as one of the greatest authorities on literature, music and art. 9. Whether they wish to or not, the bourgeois politicians are obliged to . . . the idea of peaceful co-existence. 10. I . . . that I am not familiar with this writer. 11. I hope you are convinced now and ready to . . . that you have made a mistake. 12. Even prominent bourgeois economists must . . . the growing potential of Soviet economy. 13. Elmer didn't believe in God but he was afraid to . . . it to his mother. 14. Sonya urged Raskolnikov to . . . his crime.

2. Translate into English.

1. Москва по единодушному признанию иностранных деятелей искусств (art workers) является музыкальной столицей мира. 2. Когда

бывшая французская колония Новая Гвинея получила независимость, Советское правительство заявило об официальном ее признании. 3. Бегство Ли-Сын-Мана из Южной Кореи явилось признанием полнейшего банкротства его антинародной политики. 4. Мальчик признался, что это он разбил стакан. 5. Он никогда не любил признавать свои ошибки. 6. Нужно признаться, что наряду с достижениями в нашей работе имеется ряд недостатков. 7. Все ученые мира признают Циолковского основоположником теории полета в космос. 8. Отсутствие в Советском Союзе безработицы является всеми признанной истиной. 9. Елестящее исполнение Вэном Клайберном произведений Чайковского и Рахманинова получило всеобщее признание. 10. Признаюсь, я давно хотел с вами познакомиться. 11. Никакими средствами фашисты не могли добиться от партизана признания.

TO CONVINCE, TO PERSUADE

(убеждать)

The Russian word убеждать, (убедить) has two English equivalents, namely: 'to convince' and 'to persuade'. However, there is a definite distinction between the two words. 'To persuade' may be translated into Russian by склонять, уговаривать; this shade of meaning does not apply to 'to convince', which will help to distinguish the difference between the two words.

To convince a person means 'to satisfy his understanding as to the truth of something by proof, evidence or arguments, to cause to believe by proofs and firm arguments'.*

"No, I don't think it was so amusing." He spoke quickly, anxious to explain himself, establish his position, *convince* her she was ill. "You really had a bad attack." (Cronin).

The Soviet sputniks *have convinced* the whole world of the superiority of Soviet science and technology.

Adjectives: **convinced, convincing**, as: convinced bachelor; convincing proof, evidence, statement, reason.

* This definition has been borrowed from Advanced English, part II, Moscow 1947.

Your argument is very *convincing*.

Adverb: **convincingly**.

The delegate spoke very *convincingly* and when he finished he was warmly applauded by all those present.

Noun: **conviction**.

It is our firm *conviction* that wars are no longer unavoidable.

To persuade a person is 'to influence him in some way, either by argument, proof or otherwise'. Conviction or the process of convincing leads to belief. Persuasion leads to action. A stubborn person may be convinced of the necessity of doing something, but nothing may be able to persuade him to do it.*

"Bella, do you think you could *persuade* Brett to come in?" (Gow and D'Usseau)

You have *persuaded* me that I must apologize.

Noun: **persuasion**.

He agreed to stay in bed only after much *persuasion*.

Adverb: **persuasively**.

"After all," Andrew went on *persuasively*, his eyes on the hearth-rug, "Pontynewdd is such a sink of a place." (Cronin)

To convince a person is to prove the truth to him. To persuade a person is more than that: it implies not only convincing, but also influencing a person to act, to do something on the basis of his conviction.

We *convinced* him that his method was inefficient but we couldn't *persuade* him to try our method. He was too conservative for that.

Martin Eden could not *convince* Ruth that he would become a writer. Ruth couldn't *persuade* Martin to take a job as clerk and give up writing.

* This definition has been borrowed from Advanced English, part II, Moscow 1947.

Exercises

1. Insert *to persuade*, *to convince* or any of their derivatives in the required form.

1. Although she was ... that her illness was serious, no one could ... her to see a doctor. 2. For centuries Outer Space seemed as unattainable as the Moon. Now even the most sceptical are ... that a flight of man to the Moon is a matter of the near future. 3. It seemed impossible to... her to join us at the picnic which we planned to make on Sunday. But the weather turned out to be so fine that it helped us to ... her. 4. The medicine was very bitter and it took much... on the mother's part before the little boy took it. 5. John was ... that smoking was harmful but no power on earth could ... him to give it up. 6. Ruth couldn't find any arguments to ... Martin to give up writing. 7. Her appetite was so bad that it required much ... to make her eat something. 8. The food on the table looked so tempting and smelled so invitingly that the host had no difficulty in ... his guests to eat. 9. Christopher Columbus'... that the earth was round and that he would reach India by sailing West was unshakable, but it was impossible to ... the British government to help him.

2. Translate into English.

1. Убедить его, что это очень опасный шаг, было невозможно. 2. Факты убедили его в невинности подсудимого. 3. Вечером она очень плохо себя чувствовала, и я убедила ее лечь в постель и принять лекарство. 4. Он был настолько упрям, что не было никакой возможности убедить его покинуть старую квартиру. 5. Мне удалось убедить ее, что в этот момент действительно никого не было в комнате. 6. Все убеждения были напрасны; рано утром они покинули поселок. 7. Мы были убеждены, что только Том мог сделать такую вещь. 8. Только после долгих убеждений он согласился подписать эту бумагу. 9. Пришлось убеждать декана, что вечер в субботу не помешает им подготовиться к зачету. 10. Трудно было не поверить такой убедительной речи.

TO COST, TO BE WORTH, TO BE WORTH WHILE (стоить)

These three equivalents are used differently.

To cost is used: (1) when we refer to the sum of money that must be paid in order to buy or sell a thing.

This length of cloth *costs* £ 5.

A silk dress *costs* more than a cotton one.

But you can't expect young people to understand what it *costs* to keep a house going. (Greenwood)

(2) figuratively in the sense of 'to require'

It *cost* him much effort to reach the top of the hill.

The answer to this question *cost* him much careful thought.

(3) meaning 'to result in the loss of something'

Carelessness may *cost* you your life.

The boy's foolish behaviour *cost* his mother many sleepless nights.

To be worth means 'having a certain value (material or intrinsic) which may be expressed in terms of money or moral excellence, usefulness, importance', etc.

This is a rare picture and it *is worth* a large sum of money (material value).

This is an excellent film and it's certainly *worth* seeing (intrinsic value).

He *is worth* more dead than alive. (Leacock).

One crowded hour of glorious life *is worth* an age without a name. (Scott)

Worth is an adjective which is invariably used predicatively.

To be worth while is used in the same sense as 'to be worth' when speaking of the intrinsic value.

But Dick didn't feel satirical about her; she'd done her best and the whole thing *had been worth while*. (Lindsay)

And being but two and twenty and full of enthusiasm, I said: I will devote my life to this (optical density). This *is worth while*. (Wells)

This film *is* certainly *worth while* seeing.

I am sure your experiment *is worth while* (=is worth carrying out).

But **worth-while** is sometimes used also attributively, as

It's a *worth-while* effort.

The essential difference between the words **cost** and **worth** can be expressed as follows: 'cost' is the price that must be paid; 'worth' is the value of something which may be expressed in money or importance, usefulness, excellence, etc.

Grammatical Constructions

'Worth' is never followed by an infinitive. It may be followed

(1) by an adverb

Your advice is worth *much* to me.

The house is worth *less* than you paid for it.

(2) by a noun or noun phrase

That man is worth *a thousand dollars* (i.e. He has property worth a thousand dollars).

Don't bother to put things in order. It's hardly worth *the trouble*.

(3) by a gerund

This book is well worth *reading*.

The new comedy isn't worth *seeing*.

'Worth while' is usually followed by a gerund.

Is this book worth while *reading*?

Phrases, Proverbs and Sayings

to be worth one's while=repaying the time or effort spent in doing it

I advise you to visit the museum; it *will be worth your while*.

for what it is worth=without any guarantee of the truth of something

That's the news I heard, I pass it on to you *for what it is worth*.

to be worth one's weight in gold=быть золотым, прекрасным человеком

for all one is worth=with one's utmost efforts

He was running *for all he was worth*.

He hung on the ropes *for all he was worth*.

Hold on, girl, hold on *for all you're worth!* (Abrahams)

not worth a brass farthing (a rap, a straw, etc.). Cf. гроша медного не стоит

So long as you and your opinions can be taken seriously, Harold's position *isn't worth a damn*. (Aldridge)

of great (little, no) worth
cost what it may *or*: at all costs=во что бы то ни стало, любой ценой

Hence, if capitalism was to root itself in the Americas, it had *at all costs*, to shatter its colonial fetters. (Foster)

Between two evils 'tis not worth choosing. Cf. Хрен редьки не слаще.

An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening. Cf. Утро вечера мудренее.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Cf. Не сули журавля в небе, а дай синицу в руки.

One today is worth two tomorrow. Одна вещь сегодня стоит двух завтра.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Предупредить болезнь легче, чем лечить ее.

The cow knows not what her tail is worth until she has lost it. Cf. Что имеем не храним, потерявши плачем.

Exercises

1. Insert *cost* (in the required form), *worth* or *worth while*.

1. Please ask the saleslady what this coat ... 2. Is the suit ... the money you paid for it? 3. This experiment is very important, it's ... sacrificing some sleep for it. 4. This looks like a very expensive dress. It must have ... you a fortune. 5. One visitor to the Soviet Union wrote, "In Russia books are regarded as a prime necessity and, like bread, milk and rent, ... very little." 6. It is better to have the baby vaccinated now, since an ounce of prevention is ... a pound of cure. 7. "You sacrificed so much for her, was it ... ?" "Oh, yes, no matter what it ... me to give her an education, I don't regret it. She is ... her weight in gold." 8. This is such a lovely toy, I think it's ... buying. 9. It ... me much effort to finish this composition.

2. Translate into English.

1. Его халатность чуть не стоила ему жизни. 2. Эта пьеса стоит того, чтобы на нее пожертвовать вечер. 3. Ваше новое платье стоит больше, чем вы за него заплатили. 4. Не ищите в саду лопату, сейчас темно, не стоит беспокоиться. 5. Эта рубашка стоит этой цены. 6. Зимой яблоки дороже, чем осенью. 7. Такая потрепанная шляпа не стоит и ломаного гроша. 8. Я советую вам прочесть эту книгу, она стоит этого. 9. Извините за откровенность, но, по-моему, ваш спор не стоит выеденного яйца. 10. Наша поездка не стоит затраченного времени. 11. Я вам сообщаю, что слышал, но не ручаюсь за правильность.

TO DELAY, TO DETAIN

(задерживать)

Both words mean 'to make someone or something behind in his or its schedule, to cause to be late'; but they are not, as a rule, interchangeable.

To delay implies the interference of something that keeps us back especially from completion or arrival at a set time, as

The train *was delayed*.

The work *was delayed* because the machine was out of order.

Meanwhile certain incidents occurred that *delayed* the intended nuptials of the heiress of Pisani. (Godwin)

Fuchs, he said, doesn't realize that his *delayed* progress is causing considerable concern. (Daily Worker)

To detain means 'to prevent from leaving; to keep back', as

I *was detained* by unexpected business.

You will not thank me for *detaining* you from the bewitching converse with that young lady. (Austen)

Mrs. Bramwell's "evening" began at 9 o'clock, the late hour being chosen out of consideration for the medical gentleman who might *be detained* at the surgery. (Cronin)

George's wife had a perfect right to sue her mother-in-law for *detaining* her (Elizabeth's) property. (Aldington)

Note.—'To be detained' may also mean 'to be arrested'; hence 'detainee'.

During the "South Africa Freedom Day" meeting in Trafalgar Square there were posters demanding the release of 20,000 political *detainees* in South Africa. (Daily Worker)

To summarize: we are *delayed* when something interferes with or prevents our progress; we are *detained* when someone or something holds us back, keeps us from leaving.

"But I shall go," said Jude; "Don't attempt *to detain* me, Sue." (Hardy)

Exercise

Translate into English.

1. Большие снежные заносы задержали поезд. 2. Докладчик опоздал; и из-за него собрание задержалось на полчаса. 3. Он случайно встретил меня на улице и очень сильно задержал меня. 4. Если я сегодня задержусь на работе, не ждите меня к ужину. 5. Милиционер задержал нарушителя правил уличного движения. 6. Катастрофа на железной дороге задержала прибытие почты. 7. После собрания староста задержал меня, и мы переписывали протокол. 8. Извините за опоздание, меня задержала гроза.

TO DO ONE GOOD; TO BE HEALTHY (HEALTHFUL),
WHOLESOME, BENEFICIAL, GOOD; TO BE USEFUL

(*быть полезным*)

The English equivalents of *быть полезным* (полезно) are very many, but they fall into two main groups:

(1) good for the health,

(2) serviceable, helpful, good for use.

There is a wide choice of terms meaning 'good for the health' which will be dealt with in detail later.

To do good. This phrase is used very frequently in English and its application is very wide. It means 'to have a good effect, to bring some benefit of any kind whether physical, mental or spiritual'. Therefore, this expression belongs to both groups and may be applied to anything which is good for the health or good for use.

Eat more fruit, it *will do* you *good*.

It *will do* you *good* to learn these rules.

Come to the cinema with us, it *will do* you *good* to get away from the house for a time.

I never mind the rain—it *does* one *good*. (Leacock)

It is the hallucination of Mr. Butt's life that he lives *to do good*. (Leacock)

I may *do* some *good* before I am dead—be a sort of success as a frightful example of what not to do; and so illustrate a moral story. (Hardy)

Good (*adj.*), healthful, beneficial, good for the health.

A shower in the morning *is good* for the nerves.

This water *is good* to drink.

Good (*noun*) is used not only in reference to health, but also in a wider sense.

I'm telling you this for your own *good*.

What is the *good* of going there now if Jack is not at home.

The adjectives 'healthy, healthful, wholesome, beneficial' all refer to something which is good for the health. There is no essential difference either grammatical or semantic between the forms 'healthy' and 'healthful'. In modern English preference is given to the latter. We may say 'a healthful climate' or 'one of the healthiest climates'. Although all these words may be used interchangeably, each has its own shade of meaning.

Wholesome has a wider meaning than the other adjectives of this group. It is used particularly often when speaking of food, as: wholesome food, etc.

A *wholesome* diet is necessary for children.

'Wholesome' may also mean 'good for the mind or moral well-being', as: wholesome advice, to lead a wholesome life, wholesome thoughts, etc.

But remember, Lucinda, that you must let him see from your manner at the very first that your feeling for him is purely one of *wholesome* camaraderie and nothing further. (Leacock)

We felt that it was altogether right and *wholesome* that our great novel today should be written in this fashion with the help of goats, hogs and young bulls. (Leacock)

Beneficial means 'helpful, able to do good or make one feel better'; it may be translated into Russian by полезный, благоприятный, целебный.

Swimming in the sea is very *beneficial*.

I hope your holiday will be *beneficial*.

Useful means 'giving service, helpful, of practical value'.

A spade is a *useful* tool.

Some insects are *useful*, others are harmful.

The new machine is more *useful* than the old one.

It is very *useful* to know foreign languages.

He said that he thought the meeting had served a *useful* purpose.
(Lindsay)

Nouns: **use, usefulness.**

Antonyms: **useless, harmful.**

The adjectives 'healthy, healthful, beneficial' usually qualify the following nouns: exercise, air, climate, situation, medicine, recreation, location, etc.

'Wholesome' generally qualifies such nouns as: food, diet, meal, life, advice, surroundings, etc.

'Useful' usually qualifies such nouns as: tool, instrument, plan, suggestion, information, advice, experiment, facts, etc.

Note the difference between 'wholesome advice' and 'useful advice'; the former stresses the moral side, while the latter the practical side.

Phrases, Proverbs and Sayings

to be of use=быть полезным

to be of little use=быть не очень полезным

to be of no use=быть бесполезным; of no earthly use (*emphatic*)

to the good=на пользу

to do a world of good (*emphatic*)

You look splendid after your holiday, it has *done* you a world of good.

Much good may it do you! (*usually used ironically*)=Пусть это пойдет вам на пользу!

There, gentlemen, since you wanted to know how I was getting on I have told you! *Much good may it do you!* (Hardy)

We know not what is good till we have lost it. Cf. Что имеем — не храним, потерявши — плачем.

Exercises

1. Insert *good, beneficial, healthy, wholesome* or *useful*.

1. Milk is ... for children. 2. The results of the experiment were ... for further research work. 3. He does not lead a ... life. He drinks and smokes very much. 4. Swimming is... . 5. Meetings of the heads of gov-

ernments are very ... for solving international problems. 6. I advise you to do the daily dozen each morning; it will do you a world of 7. Fresh air is ... for young and old. 8. This dictionary is very ..., I cannot do without it. 9. Children at our boarding schools are brought up in a very ... atmosphere. 10. Sea air is very

2. Translate into English.

1. Докладчик говорил о полезности культурного и экономического обмена между странами. 2. Утренняя зарядка приносит большую пользу. 3. Горный воздух очень полезен для легочных больных. 4. Механическое запоминание (memorizing) не приносит пользы, оно скорее вредно. 5. Молоко — очень полезный продукт питания. 6. Для писателя не только полезно, но и необходимо уметь печатать на машинке. 7. Практика в разговоре на иностранном языке очень полезна при его изучении. 8. Грязевые ванны очень полезны при ревматизме. 9. Молоток — полезный инструмент в домашнем хозяйстве. 10. Это очень полезная книга. 11. Очень полезно с ранних лет приучать детей закалять свой организм (to harden one's body). 12. Ваши советы и замечания оказались очень полезными для моей работы. 13. Длительные прогулки на свежем воздухе оказались очень полезными для нее. 14. Курение вредно для здоровья. 15. Заниматься спортом — очень полезно. 16. Лекарство не всегда полезно, если не соблюдается дозировка.

GUILT, BLAME, FAULT

(вина)

All the three words denote responsibility for a misdeed or something wrong. Our choice of the particular word largely depends on the seriousness of the act.

Guilt is the strongest of the three words and should be used when speaking of a serious offence or crime.

There was so much evidence against Clyde that he could not deny his *guilt* as the murderer of Roberta.

The scene was not without a mixture of awe, such as must always invest the spectacle of *guilt* and shame in a fellow-creature... (Hawthorne)

Adjective: **guilty**, as: a guilty look, a guilty conscience (cf. нечистая совесть), guilty behaviour, etc.; to feel guilty.

Yet better were it so, than hide a *guilty* heart through life. (Hawthorne)

'Guilty' is used in court terminology in the following expressions: to plead guilty *признать себя виновным* (the colloquial equivalent is 'to admit (acknowledge) one's guilt'), to plead not guilty *не признавать себя виновным*.

I must *plead guilty* to the charge of abbreviating the official breath of more than one of these venerable servants of the republic. (Hawthorne)

Blame is used when we want to say that we disapprove or hold someone responsible for something wrong or for a failure.

If children are not well-bred, the *blame* lies with their parents.

I considered that in reality the original *blame* is mine. (Godwin)

Fault and **blame** are synonymous when used in the sense of responsibility for a bad result or something wrong. Both 'to be to blame' and 'to be someone's fault' are used to denote responsibility for deeds of a less serious nature than 'to be guilty'.

If we are late for the concert, it'll *be your fault*.

Whose fault is it that we missed the train?

It's *not your fault* that you were born a Catholic. (Cronin)

The child and mother were estranged, but through Hester's *fault*, not Pearl's. (Hawthorne)

"It's *no fault of mine* if he is dead," said Monks. (Dickens)

Remember

It is not his <i>fault</i> .	} Он не виноват.
He is not <i>to blame</i> .	
What is his <i>fault</i> ?	} В чем он виноват?
How is he <i>to blame</i> ?	

Phrases, Proverbs and Sayings

a guilty look = виноватый взгляд

to feel guilty = чувствовать себя виновным

to bear the blame=to take the responsibility

If the book is lost you *shall bear the blame*.

to lay (put) the blame on (upon) somebody

When you are guilty don't try to *lay the blame on others*.

to find fault with=придираться

I have one great *fault to find with Tom*, however, which I cannot forgive. (Dickens)

A fault confessed is half redressed. Cf. За признание — половина наказания. Повинную голову меч не сечет.

Faults are thick where love is thin. Cf. Много недостатков замечают, если мало любят.

Guilty though guiltless. Cf. Без вины виноватый.

A guilty conscience is a self-accuser. Cf. Нечистая совесть спать не дает.

Exercises

1. Insert *guilt*, *blame* or *fault*.

1. After he confessed his ... he was brought to trial. 2. It is my ... that he failed to meet us at the station; I forgot to send him a telegram. 3. Don't take the ... upon yourself. It was I who broke the vase, because I pushed you when you were holding it. 4. Though she was strongly suspected of murder her ... was not established. 5. Whose ... is it that the book is torn and dirty? 6. He took the ... for the failure of the experiment upon himself. 7. To confess one's crime is to acknowledge one's.... 8. If you don't do the work well, you get the 9. Some readers pity Soames and say that he wasn't such a bad fellow after all; it wasn't his ... if he wasn't lovable; Irene ought to have forgiven him.

2. Translate into English.

1. Я не виноват, что вы опоздали на поезд. 2. Не перекладывайте свою вину на других. 3. Не нам судить (not for us to determine), кто из них прав, кто виноват. 4. Кто виноват в этом? 5. Она вошла в комнату с виноватым видом и сказала, что она долгое время скрывала от нас правду. 6. Джемма думала, что это Артур виноват в предательстве. 7. Всю вину за это я беру на себя. 8. Кто виноват, что ты получил плохую отметку? 9. Ты знаешь, что **материала** было недостаточно. Разве это вина портнихи, что платье вышло такое короткое? 10. Следствие по этой краже (investigation of the theft) шло долго, и было трудно найти виновного. 11. Кто виноват, что обед подгорел?

CHARACTER, HERO (HEROINE)

(герой)

These two words are not infrequently confused by Russian students when books and characters from books are discussed.

Character, an imaginary person in a play or book.

Note.—The translation of the Russian term *о́браз* is 'character', and not 'image'.

Peggotty, from the novel "David Copperfield" by Dickens, is a *character* whom we cannot help loving.

Dickens makes the reader love his positive *characters* and hate his negative ones.

...no novelist has ever been able to create without possessing that ability for generalization about his *characters* which is the result of a philosophical attitude to life. (Fox)

The drama of his (Cervantes') view of life expresses itself in the relation between his two chief *characters*... (Fox)

Note.—Sometimes 'figure' is used as a synonym for 'character',

The *figure* of Irene, never, as the reader may possibly have noticed, present, except through the senses of other *characters*, is a concretion of disturbing Beauty impinging on a possessive world. (Galsworthy)

"Chaucer's *characters*... are too little varied... Shakespeare's are historical *figures*..." (Fox quoting Hazlitt)

Hero, the most important male character in a play or book; **heroine**, the most important female character in a play or book.

Note.—It is absolutely wrong to say 'the main hero' as there can be only one hero, i.e. the central character in a book or play. It is also wrong to use 'hero' in this meaning in the plural.

Lanny Swartz is the *hero* of the novel "The Path of Thunder" by Abrahams.

The following story consists of such adventures as for the most part have occurred to at least one half of the English men now existing who are of the same rank as my *hero*. (Godwin)

Many authors use the name of the *hero* as the title of the book. e.g. "Martin Eden," "Oliver Twist," etc.

Exercises

1. Insert *character*, *hero* or *heroine*.

1. The performance of "Dead Souls" was so good that the spectator feels that he is seeing the only possible portrayal of Gogol's ... 2. The difference between Scott's ... and the ... of Fielding lies in the fact that his men and women are idealizations while Fielding's are types. (Fox). 3. Thackeray calls "Vanity Fair" a novel without a He does this because the two main ..., Becky and Amelia, are not positive types and it is generally expected that the central ... of a book should be a positive type. 4. In the book "Dombey and Son" Mr. Dombey is certainly the main ... but we cannot call him a ... 5. Jane Eyre is the ... of the novel of the same name. 6. The ... of Shakespeare's plays are immortal.

2. Translate into English.

1. Описание природы у Гарди гармонирует с внутренним настроением героев, оно подчеркивает драматизм происходящих событий. 2. Обычно природа созвучна настроениям главного героя — Джуда. 3. Портрет главного героя романа дается тогда, когда его характер уже сформировался. В дальнейшем Гарди исходит из этого развернутого описания, добавляя к нему детали, отражающие душевные переживания героя. 3. В предисловии к роману «Николас Никльби» Диккенс пишет, что Сквирс не выдуманный образ и не портрет отдельного лица, это представитель целого сословия. 4. Действительное значение образа Бекки Шарп раскрывается во всей его полноте не изолированно, а в системе образов всего романа в целом. 5. В этом отрывке ярко ощущается народность речи, характерная для языка героев Диккенса. 6. Автор любит ставить своих героев в необычное положение и смотреть, как они будут себя вести.

HISTORIC, HISTORICAL

(исторический)

Although these two terms are sometimes used indiscriminately, there is a fine distinction between them.

Historic, noted in history, of great importance in history, mentioned or celebrated in history. as: a historic spot, speech, event, day, etc.

Comrade Khrushchov's visit to America was an event of great *historic* importance.

Franklin D. Roosevelt did much to strengthen the bonds of *historic* friendship between the American and Russian peoples.

Historical, (1) belonging to history, not legend: a part of history as contrasted with legend or fiction, as: historical events, people, i.e. real, not imaginary events, people; (2) dealing with history, having to do with history, as: historical studies, the historical method of investigation, a historical novel, play film, historical painting, etc.

In studying syntax, I found a *historical* grammar of the Russian language very useful.

Among the older generation it was perhaps known at bottom from what great *historical* event they derived their crest. (Galsworthy)

The difference between 'historic' and 'historical' can be explained thus: we speak of a historical period, but of a historic speech. Historical events may or may not be of great importance: but historic events affect the whole course of history.*

Here are some more examples on 'historic' and 'historical.'

N. S. Khrushchov has made a particular contribution to developing the question of the peaceful economic competition of the two systems—a question raised only in very general form in Lenin's lifetime on account of the *historical* conditions of that period.

The popularity of Lenin's idea of peaceful coexistence of the two systems is a *historic* triumph for Leninism in international relations. (Moscow News)

On an Easter week-end three years ago the first political march in Aldermaston (England) began. This is now regarded by many as a *historic* march because it was a march against the cold war. (Labour Monthly)

Shakespeare's are *historical* figures. (Fox)

* Advanced English, part II. Moscow, 1947.

Exercises

1. Insert *historic* or *historical*.

1. To complete my report I need some ... data. 2. The launching of the first Soviet spunik was a ... event. 3. The first celebration of the workers' May Day is a ... date that none should forget. 4. Walter Scott bases his novels on ... facts. We enjoy reading them because he masterfully combines history and fiction, a rich imagination and ... truth. 5. The defeat of the fascist troops at Moscow was a ... event. 6. If you want to see the principal ... buildings and monuments in London, I advise you to begin with the Houses of Parliament.

2. Translate Into English.

1. Предложения Советского правительства по вопросу о разоружении — исторический вклад в дело мира. 2. Визит главы Советского правительства Н. С. Хрущева в Соединенные Штаты Америки с миссией дружбы и мира был выдающимся историческим событием. 3. Бородино — историческое место под Москвой. 4. Вальтер Скотт — мастер исторического романа. 5. В историческом зале Большого Кремлевского дворца собрались передовые работники советской высшей школы. 6. Верный исторической действительности, писатель изображает борьбу Людовика XI (Louis XI) против феодальной знати.

INCIDENT, ACCIDENT

(случай)

The Russian word *случай* has many equivalents in English, but the words most frequently confused are 'incident' and 'accident'.

Incident, an unimportant event, especially when of subordinate importance in relation to something much larger, an episode in a book or in life. An incident may be amusing, curious, exciting, etc.

But there was an interesting affair beside him. A piece of newspaper sprang up, apparently by itself, and slid along the floor. That was a very funny *incident* and he laughed greatly. (Lewis)

She wished there were some way for her to disappear, some way to wipe out the entire *incident*. (Wilson)

Multitudes of readers have themselves passed through the very *incidents* I relate; but, for the most part, no work has hitherto recorded them. (Godwin)

Adjective: **incidental**, i.e. not forming an important or necessary part, as: a play with incidental music, i.e. music that may be omitted without spoiling the play; incidental expenses, i.e. small expenses, etc.

Accident, an unfortunate occurrence, some unexpected misfortune.

Twenty people were killed in the railway *accident*.

There are very many automobile *accidents* in New York because the traffic is so heavy.

Galsworthy leaves it to the reader to decide whether Bosinney's death was a case of suicide or an *accident*.

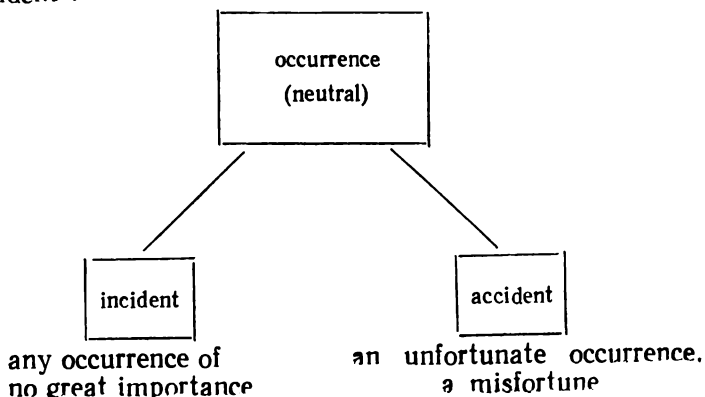
The wife of the suburbanite on hearing the crash and the cries in the distance had telephoned the police that an *accident* had occurred. (Dreiser)

Adjective: **accidental**, i.e. happening by chance, by accident.

Pardon me for stepping on your shoe, it was quite *accidental*.

'Incident' is a neutral word denoting any episode or occurrence; 'accident' denotes a bad, unfortunate occurrence, an unexpected misfortune.

The following diagram may help understand the difference in the meanings of the words 'occurrence', 'incident' and 'accident'.



Phrases, Proverbs and Sayings

to meet with an accident=to have an unexpected misfortune

The ship *met with an accident* during the storm.

without accident=safely

The plane reached Moscow *without accident*.

by accident=by chance

You might cut yourself *by accident*.

You ought to lock your door... Then no one could intrude even *by accident*. (Hardy)

Accidents will happen in the best regulated families. Cf. В семье не без урода. Скандал в благородном семействе.

Exercises

1. Insert *accident* or *incident*.

1. He was seriously injured during a mine ... in Pittsburg. 2. Thanks to the courage of the switchman the railway ... was prevented. 3. In his short stories O'Henry describes many amusing and sometimes tragic ... of everyday life. 4. A large crowd gathered where the ... had happened. 5. If you drive carefully you will not meet with any ... 6. We reached home safely without any ... or ... 7. When I was travelling to Moscow an inspector passed through the train to check up the tickets; when he asked me for mine I couldn't find it for a long time. It was a very embarrassing ... 6. 8. In the Soviet mines all possible safety measures are introduced to prevent... 9. London fogs are sometimes the cause of ... 10. The climax came last night, when owing to his entering the room by ... she jumped out of the window—so strong was her fear of him! 11. She won't go by plane for fear of an ...

2. Translate into English.

1. Самолет потерпел аварию. 2. Этот случай на границе произошел поздно ночью. 3. Нелзя без улыбки читать эпизод, когда тетя Полли наказывает Тома, заставляя его выбеливать ограду вокруг дома. 4. Паровоз был сильно поврежден при аварин. 5. Он лишился руки из-за несчастного случая. 6. Во избежание несчастных случаев не следует далеко заплывать. 7. Сенатор Ленгдон использовал случай с потерей часов, чтобы обвинить Брета в краже. 8. Вчера со мной произошел очень интересный случай, я вам сейчас о нем расскажу.

INSTRUMENT, TOOL

(инструмент)

The Russian word инструмент can be translated into English either by the word 'instrument' or by 'tool'.

Instrument is a delicate tool or device used for purposes of art or science by artists, scientists, doctors, etc. We speak of surgical instruments, optical instruments, musical instruments, etc. The telescope, microscope, thermometer, barometer, piano, violin, etc. are instruments.

The new Soviet space ship carries a large number of research *instruments*.

The new microscope was a fine *instrument* indeed.

'Instrument' can be used figuratively.

He knew his brain was now a very uncertain *instrument*, sometimes quite good, sometimes a weary fount of half-formed ideas. (Wells)

Literature is one of the most powerful *instruments* for forming character. (Hornby)

It was my fortune at that time to be obliged to consider my pen as the sole *instrument* for supplying my current expenses. (Godwin)

'Instrument' is also used to denote a person who is made use of by another.

He turned on me, suspecting, perhaps, that I only wished to make an *instrument* of him. (Hudson)

Tool, an implement used in doing manual or physical work, as: a saw, hammer, plane, chisel, screw-driver, knife, etc.; the things which the labourer uses in his work.

A good worker keeps his *tools* clean.

He works at a *tool-making* plant.

Oskey was of the order of gardeners who rush home at week-ends, gulp down a sketchy meal, and then, armed with a full complement of *tools*, sally forth to commence what they regard as the real business of the day. (Greenwood)

It is not difficult to keep house when one has the proper *tools*.

Like the word 'instrument', 'tool' can be used figuratively.

Comparison and analysis are the chief *tools* of the critic. (Eliot)

'Tool' is also used (usually contemptuously) to denote a person who does work—especially dishonest work—on behalf of another (synonyms: **puppet**, **cat's paw**).

"I shall have to make use of you... You're a poor *tool*, but I must."
(Wells)

Phrases, Proverbs and Sayings

tool-making plant = инструментальный завод

to down tools = to go on strike

to sharpen one's tools = to get ready for a fight

A bad workman quarrels with his tools. Cf. У плохого мастера всегда инструмент виноват.

to play with edged tools. Cf. играть с огнем

Children and fools must not *play with edged tools*.

Exercise

Translate into English.

1. Реактивные самолеты снабжены новейшими приборами для полетов. 2. Рабочие должны аккуратно относиться к своим инструментам. 3. Хирургические инструменты перед операцией обязательно стерилизуют. 4. Мастер терпеливо показывал ученику, как обращаться с инструментами. 5. Мой брат поступил работать на инструментальный завод. 6. Микроскоп — очень нужный прибор для биолога. 7. Плотник был очень доволен своим новым комплектом инструментов. 8. Врач вынул из коробки ланцет и другие инструменты и положил их на стеклянный столик. 9. Инструмент в хороших руках приносит большую пользу. 10. В нашем биологическом кабинете есть микроскоп и другие инструменты, необходимые нам для опытов. 11. Фашисты считали, что этот человек может стать удобным орудием в их руках.

LINE, ROW, RANK, FILE

(ряд)

All these words agree in meaning a series of persons or things in a line one behind or beside the other(s). However they are not interchangeable in most cases.

Line is the most general word. We can say: a line of people, cars, trees, chairs, a long line of low hills.

They were standing in a *line* to get into the theatre.

A *line* of white downs stretched to the horizon.

Row is a number of persons or things in a line; 'row' may in some cases be replaced by 'line'; we say: a row of books, pictures, seats (in the theatre or in the classroom), a row of trees, shops, or stalls, a row of houses, etc.

Mary sits in the last seat of the first *row*.

Carrots are planted in *rows*.

On the wall hung a *row* of portraits representing his forefathers.
(Hawthorne)

Rank, a row, line or series of persons or things. This word is frequently used as a military term, as: to fall into rank построиться в ряд, the front (rear) rank, etc. 'Rank' is also often used figuratively, as: the ranks of the working class, the ranks of the unemployed, in the ranks of the fighters for peace, etc.

We must work to overcome the disunity in the *ranks of labour*...
(Political Affairs)

The rank-and-file, (1) common soldiers; (2) *fig.* the average people, ordinary, undistinguished people.

Expressive of the growing militancy in the *ranks of labour* are a number of actions by the labour movement, undertaken largely under *rank-and-file* pressure. (Political Affairs)

File (*used mostly as a military term*), a front-rank man and the man or men straight behind him; a row of persons or things one behind another; to march in file—to march in double columns; in single (Indian) file—one behind the other in a single line.

Verb: **to file**, i.e. 'to move or march in files', as: to file in, out, off.

The men *filed out* (in, off).

Note.—The Russian word ряд also means 'a number of, some, several'.

It took him *a number of* years to write that book.

Phrases, Proverbs and Sayings

bread line=а queue of poor people waiting to receive food

a line of cars

to bring into line (with)=добиться единства взглядов; согласовать, направить в одно русло; поставить в один ряд

Why not have done with the superstition of monarchy, and *bring* the British Commonwealth *into line with* all the other great Powers today as a republic? (Shaw)

to rise from the ranks=to become a commissioned officer after being a private soldier; this expression is also used figuratively meaning 'to rise in the world from a lowly position'.

In his time the old gentleman was a working mason, and *had risen from the ranks* more, I think, by shrewdness than by merit. (Stevenson)

in the front ranks=among the first or the best

a taxi rank=a place in the street where taxis are allowed to wait in line for passengers

in rows=рядами

row upon row=ряд за рядом

to hoe one's own row=to go one's own way, to act independently

He missed his wife awfully, but—one must *hoe one's own row*, — and he would rather she stayed with her people than force herself to rough it out there with him. (Galsworthy)

Not to amount to a row of beans. Cf. Гроша ломаного не стоит.

Exercise

Translate into English.

1. Там, где раньше ютились (to huddle together) старые деревянные домишки, теперь вытянулся ряд новых красивых пятиэтажных зданий. 2. Мы сидим в первом ряду бельэтажа (dress circle). 3. В «Care о Форсайтах» Голсуорси описывает жизнь ряда поколений. 4. Ряды сторонников мира растут во всех странах. 5. С каждым годом рядовые люди в капиталистических странах все яснее осознают необходимость бороться с реакцией. 6. Мы подошли к стоянке такси и сели в первую машину. 7. По обеим сторонам улицы к морю спускались два ряда деревьев. 8. Вокруг Москвы будет построен целый ряд городов-спутников. 9. Комсомольцы — всегда в первых рядах строителей коммунизма.

OCCUPATION, PROFESSION, TRADE

(профессия)

The meanings of the word 'profession' and of the Russian word of the same root are not identical. The English equivalent for профессия is 'occupation', which means any kind of employment and therefore has the widest application. The meaning of 'profession' is much narrower.

Occupation, employment, business, trade or profession.

What is his *occupation*? (=Какая у него профессия?)

We should choose an *occupation* according to our ability.

Opinion was greatly divided about his *occupation*. Mrs. Hall was very sensitive on the point. When questioned, she explained very carefully that he was an "experimental investigator." (Wells)

Profession, an occupation that requires special education or training, as: the profession of a lawyer, doctor, teacher, architect, etc.

The Russian composer Borodin was a chemist *by profession*.

"What is your *profession*?" "I am a teacher."

Adjective: professional.

Trade, an occupation connected with manual or mechanical labour and the use of machinery or tools, as: the trade of a carpenter, blacksmith, bricklayer, shoemaker, etc.

Shoemaking is a useful *trade*. (Hornby)

Well, well, don't be afraid; we won't make an author of you, while there's an honest *trade* to be learned, or brick-making to turn to. (Dickens)

Phrases, Proverbs and Sayings

Jack of all trades (and master of none). = За все берущийся, но ничего не умеющий человек.

I had two hundred jobs all told... Reckon I'm a *Jack of all trades and master of none*. (Conroy)

He works best who knows his trade. Cf. Дело мастера боня.

Two of a trade never (or seldom) agree. Cf. Два медведя в одной берлоге не уживутся.

blind alley occupation = бесперспективное занятие

Exercises

1. Insert *occupation, profession or trade*.

1. In the Soviet Union the youth have a wide choice of Each can choose an ... which is to his liking. 2. The new system of polytechnical education helps the pupil to learn a ... while yet at school. 3. My sister is very fond of farm life. Now she is a milkmaid, but she's dreaming of becoming an agronomist. She likes this ... very much. 4. A ... must be chosen with great care. 5. In our country labour is a matter of honour and there is no ... that a worker need feel ashamed of. 6. My brother attends an industrial ... school. 7. In the last few years you have changed about four different I advise you to stick to one ... and qualify in it. Otherwise you may remain a Jack of all ... and master of none. 8. My friend and I are doctors and when we meet we invariably talk shop. Sometimes we begin to argue hotly, for you know that two of a ... seldom agree. 9. The world knows that the Soviet Union has no unemployment. Posters advertising for all ... and ... are numerous in all towns and communities. 10. She was a dancer. Circumstances forced her to give up the stage. But as she did not like leaving her beloved ..., she began to teach.

2. Translate into English.

1. Мой старший брат выбрал себе профессию токаря, а младший — профессию учителя. 2. Скажите, кто он по профессии? 3. Мэнсон был врачом по профессии. 4. Профессия часовщика требует хорошего зрения. 5. Профессию надо выбирать по своим способностям, а она плохо слышит (to be hard of hearing); поэтому пусть не выбирает специальности учителя. 6. В нашей стране молодежь, оканчивающая школу, может выбирать любую профессию. 7. Когда школьник приучится к труду, ему потом легче выбрать себе профессию. 8. У нас все профессии почетны. 9. Вальтер Скотт, следуя примеру отца, тоже стал юристом, но вскоре отказался от этой профессии, чтобы посвятить себя литературе.

PLAY, GAME, ACTING, PERFORMANCE

(игра)

Russian students of English often confuse the words 'play' and 'game', on the one hand, and 'action' and 'performance', on the other.

According to their meaning these words fall into two groups:

1. play, game,
2. acting, performance

1) **Play**, what is done for amusement; recreation

"Where are the children?" "They are *at play* in the garden."

After a hard day's work a little bit of fun and *play* are necessary.

Antonym: *work*.

Note.— 'Play' also means 'drama'.

Bernard Shaw wrote many fine *plays*.

Game, a definite way of playing, a contest in which there are rules, as: a game of football, baseball, cards, etc.

Let us play a *game* of tennis.

Which side won the *game*?

'Play' and 'game' both include physical or mental exercise, but 'play' is an unsystematic, while 'game' is a systematic exercise. Children play when they run one after another but this is no game; on the other hand, they may play according to rules as they do in playing the game of hide-and-seek or hopscotch. Every game, therefore, is a play, but every play is not necessarily a game. 'Play' has a wider, more general meaning and may be used abstractly.

He is very good at chess but he lacks experience in this field of *play*.

Phrases, Proverbs and Sayings

fair play=honest play

foul play=dishonest play (*may be used literally or figuratively*)

rough play

There's a lot of *rough play* in American football style.

a play of words=empty words (пустое фразерство)

a play on words=a pun; quibble

to give free play to one's imagination=дать полный простор своему воображению

child's play=something very easy and simple

to go to the play=to go to the theatre

to play a double game (*said about a person who is false*)

to play a game according to the rules=to be honest (*figuratively*)
to have the game in one's hand=to be sure of success
the game is up= the game is lost (*figuratively*)

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. Cf. Мешай дело с бездельем, проживешь век с весельем.

When the cat is away, the mice will play. Cf. Без кога мышам раздолье.

The game is (not) worth the candle. Cf. Игра (не) стоит свеч.

(2) **Acting** (*noun*), the art of performing in plays in the theatre or for films.

His *acting* moved the audience to tears.

Performance, the act of performing, doing, carrying out, executing something. The meaning of 'performance' is wider than that of 'acting'.

'Performance' refers not only to actors, but also to musicians, singers, dancers, etc.

I shall never forget Ulanova's *performance* of Juliet.

We liked his *performance* (=execution) of the Chopin prelude most of all.

Over the *performances* of the other gentlemen in the cast let me skate as lightly as possible. (Shaw)

Note. — 'Performance' also means 'a concert, play or show'.

The children waited impatiently for *the performance* to begin.

Exercises

1. Insert *play, game, acting* or *performance*.

1. As the strangers came nearer the children looked up from their...; they were making sand pies. 2. In the screen version of Gogol's "Dead Souls" the ... is splendid. 3. The ... of the role of Chichikov by the actor Belokurov deserves special mention. 4. Stanislavsky used to say that any role, however insignificant it may seem, must be played with great mastery, and this is true of Yanshin's... . 5. Let's have a ... of dominoes. 6. ... are a very good form of recreation. 7. There are quiet ... and active ones. 8. In Shakespeare's plays we often come across a ... on words. 9. Don't take such a risk, the ... is not worth the candle. 10. Buchon, a well-known footballer, first attracted attention by his skilful ... as inside right. 11. You must be fair and play the ... according to the rules.

2. Translate into English.

1. Вчера я был на футбольном матче и восхищался искусной игрой команды «Динамо». 2. Прятки очень интересная игра для детей. 3. Блестящая игра Вэна Клайберна на Международном конкурсе пианистов им. Чайковского пленила публику. 4. Шахматная игра требует большой сосредоточенности. 5. Игра Веры Николаевны Пашенной всегда трогает зрителей глубиной чувств. 6. Дети были так увлечены своей игрой, что не заметили, как я вошел. 7. Я не могу забыть игру Бестужева в роли Отелло. 8. «Поднятая целина» — один из лучших фильмов, его успех — заслуга не только произведения Шолохова, но и блестящей игры актеров.

POLITICS, POLICY

(политика)

The words 'politics' and 'policy' which correspond to the Russian word политика are not synonyms and their connotations are quite different.

Politics (*used in the singular*), (1) the science or art of government, the management of political affairs; (2) political affairs, plans, principles, etc., as: party politics, local politics, etc.

His knowledge of *politics* is very profound.

Adjective: political.

It was Marx who gave *political* economy a truly scientific basis.

Policy, the course of action adopted by a government, party or person.

From the day of its foundation the Soviet Union has been pursuing a peaceful *policy*.

'Politics' is the general term and its meaning is much wider. 'Policy' refers to the behaviour, line of action of a government or party or individual.

Phrases, Proverbs and Sayings

to pursue a peaceful (aggressive) policy
a foreign (home) policy

a policy of non-interference (into internal affairs of...)
to talk politics=to discuss political problems
lunar politics=questions not having any practical significance,
not connected with life
Honesty is the best policy. Cf. Честность — лучшая политика.

Exercises

1. Insert *politics* or *policy*.

1. All the countries of the socialist camp pursue a peaceful
2. Every progressive person should be interested in 3. The foreign ...
of the United States is controlled by monopolies. 4. If you read the
papers regularly you will be able to talk 5. The Soviet Union pursues
a ... of non-interference into internal affairs of foreign countries.
6. The ... of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is based on the
principles laid down by Marx and Lenin.

2. Translate into English.

1. Все страны социалистического лагеря, возглавляемого Советским Союзом, проводят миролюбивую политику. 2. Простые люди в капиталистических странах ведут борьбу за свои политические права. 3. Советский Союз всегда проводил политику невмешательства в дела других стран. 4. Я сказал ему неправду и теперь не знаю, что делать. Может быть, мне признаться ему? — Конечно. Разве ты забыл, что честность — лучшая политика? 5. Все советские люди горячо одобряют внутреннюю и внешнюю политику Советского правительства.

TO PURSUE, TO PERSECUTE, TO PROSECUTE,
TO HAUNT
(преследовать)

The Russian word преследовать has many equivalents in English. However, we shall confine ourselves to the above mentioned words. The first three are confused not only because they have one equivalent in Russian, but also because they are similar in sound and spelling. The different connotations of the Russian word will help us to avoid confusion.

to pursue=гнаться (за)
to persecute=подвергать гонениям

to prosecute=преследовать в судебном порядке
to haunt=преследовать (о мыслях, воспоминаниях, страхах и т. п.)

To pursue, (1) to follow in order to capture or kill, as: to pursue an animal in the hunt (synonym: **to chase**); (2) to aim at, to strive for, as: to pursue an object, a plan, a policy, to pursue pleasure; (3) to continue, to carry on, as: to pursue one's studies, to pursue a subject (in conversation).

Noun: pursuit.

The dog *pursued* the rabbit.

A child had been killed; a car stolen and wrecked; the police were *in pursuit* and might even find them there at any minute. (Dreiser)

Deciding that it would be too easy to *pursue* him along the street, he cut northeast, directly across the open field and away from the city. (Dreiser)

I formed a conception of a book of fictitious adventure... *Pursuing* this idea, I invented first the third volume of my tale, then the second and, last of all, the first. I bent myself to the conception of a series of adventures of flight and *pursuit*. (Godwin)

To persecute, (1) to pursue continuously with hostile action or injury; (2) to give no peace to, to worry, as: to persecute a man with questions.

Noun: persecution.

The murderer would thus have a sufficient motive to *persecute* the unhappy victim, that he might deprive him of peace, character and credit, and have him forever in his power. (Godwin)

It is worth while to note that both (Rabelais and Cervantes) were men of action as well as novelists, that both suffered *persecution*. (Fox)

The czarist government *persecuted* revolutionaries.

The greatest Russian writers, such as Pushkin and Lermontov, *were persecuted* by the czar.

My enemy has shown himself inaccessible to entreaties and untired in *persecution*. (Godwin)

To prosecute, to start legal proceedings against somebody: to make a claim in the law courts.

I was compelled ... to conclude that it was my duty *to prosecute* this action in behalf of the people. (Dreiser)

Trespassers *will be prosecuted*.

Noun: prosecution.

Prosecution in Griffith's case closes with an impressive deluge of testimony. (Dreiser)

To haunt, to fill the mind, to keep coming back to the mind (also often said of ghosts and spirits).

The thought that he had killed Roberta *haunted* Clyde.

Lady Macbeth *was haunted* by the crimes she had committed and it seemed to her that there was blood on her hands which she couldn't wash off.

A steady pressure of fear, a day-long, night-long *haunting*. (Greenwood)

The old castle is said *to be haunted*. (Hornby)

Exercises

1. Insert *pursue*, *persecute*, *prosecute*, *haunt* or their derivatives in the required form.

1. His enemy ... him like a demon. 2. In my dream it seemed to me that someone was ... me, and the faster I ran, the faster did this being run too. 3. "Witch-hunting" is the modern term for the... of Communists and other progressive elements in the United States and other capitalist countries. 4. The Taft-Hartley Act in America is a legal instrument for breaking strikes by 5. As we were pushing our way through the crowd, Eddie's voice ... me like an icy and penetrating rain. 6. He hated banking and he tried to escape from the ... thought of the approaching examination in that subject. 7. True revolutionaries were not afraid of 8. The hounds ... the wounded stag. 9. In the 19th century thousands of English families moved to Australia in ... of happiness.

2. Translate into English.

1. Царское правительство безжалостно преследовало революционеров. 2. Тедди (Teddy) обернулся и увидел, как его мангуст преследует змею. 3. Подделка денег преследуется по закону. 4. Мысль, является ли Овод и Артур одним и тем же лицом, стала преследовать

Джемму. 5. Мне запомнился мотив этой новой песни, и он меня всюду преследует. 6. Оказывая финансовую, техническую и иную помощь зарубежным странам, Советский Союз не преследует каких-либо корыстных целей. 7. Никакие преследования не остановят перемен, которые начались в Африке.

REST, RECREATION, RELAXATION

(отдых)

These three terms are rather close synonyms, but certain distinctions must be stressed.

Rest, freedom from work or activity of any kind; freedom from movement, care, anxiety, etc.

We had several *rests* on our way up the mountain. (Hornby)

Rest is necessary after hard work. (Hornby)

Labour is doing what we must; leisure is doing what we like; *rest* is doing nothing whilst our bodies and minds are recovering from their fatigue. (Shaw)

He sat in his chair, still, but not *at rest*; expectant evidently. (Brontë)

Recreation, agreeable occupation, a change of occupation for the sake of relaxation; refreshment of body or mind; that which refreshes, e.g. exercise, sport, amusement, as: to walk for recreation, a recreation ground. Thus gardening or cycling may be a recreation to one who studies, etc.

Some people look upon gardening as *a recreation*. (Hornby)

Just to sit in the sun, to bask like an animal in its heat, this is one of my country *recreations*. (Smith)

...he would visit the laboratory, and for *recreation's* sake would watch the processes by which weeds were converted into drugs of potency. (Hawthorne)

Adjective: recreational, as: recreational facilities.

Disarmament will release immense sums now being thrown down the drain, to be used for productive purposes—for schools, hospitals, homes and *recreational* facilities which are so badly needed. (Political Affairs)

Relaxation, (1) loosening the muscle (or discipline); (2) recreation, amusement; what is done for recreation or amusement; it may imply rest that comes from diversion or recreation.

One may play chess for *relaxation*.

Amusement catering to those who wish *relaxation* from mental analyses—to the tired scientist, and the fagged philologist and the weary man of business... (Babbitt).

Now and then came *relaxation* and lassitude, but never release. The war towered over him... (Wells)

As a *relaxation* from "The Fathers" and such stock works as Paley and Butler, he read Newman, Pusey, and many other modern lights. (Hardy)

I am thinking of walking only as the gentle and kindly exercise of the man who cannot spend his whole day indoors and must perforce be out in the open—as the *relaxation* of the office worker, tired of ink and paper and four walls, as the inspiration of the poet and as the quiet saunter of the day dreamer. (Leacock)

In short, we may say that 'rest' signifies absence of activity, repose, while 'relaxation' and 'recreation' imply some pleasant occupation. Of the two words, ('relaxation' and 'recreation'), the former may also signify freedom from activity whereas the latter implies active rest; it is very close to the idea of amusement, entertainment, diversion.

Note.—The most suitable English translation of парк культуры и отдыха seems to be 'recreation park' and not 'park of culture and rest'.

Phrases, Proverbs and Sayings

at rest=quiet, still, without movement

to go to rest=to go to bed

rest day

rest home

recreation grounds=territory set aside for games, sport, etc.

After dinner rest awhile, after supper walk a mile.

Exercises

1. Insert *rest*, *recreation* or *relaxation*.

1. People who do mental work all day find ... in some kind of physical activity. 2. After her illness the doctor told her that she needed

to have complete ... for a period of time. 3. The Constitution of the Soviet Union guarantees all citizens the right to... . 4. At the ... home we had various forms of... : in the daytime swimming, hiking and excursions; in the evening cinema, entertainment and dancing. 5. Those who are fond of fishing find it an excellent kind of 6. The ... has done you much good, you look splendid! 7. If you swim for a long time and get tired, the best thing to do is to lie on your back and ... for a few minutes. 8. Any kind of sport is an excellent kind of

2. Translate into English.

1. Однодневная прогулка на теплоходе по Москве-реке — прекрасный отдых. 2. Я очень поправился после отдыха на Кавказе. 3. Для меня чтение — лучший отдых, а брат мой предпочитает спорт как вид отдыха. 4. Существуют различные виды отдыха: рыбная ловля, прогулки пешком, езда на велосипеде и т. д. 5. Посещение симфонического концерта было для меня большим отдыхом. 6. Путешествие по новым местам — его любимый вид отдыха.

THE REST, THE REMAINDER, THE REMAINS, THE REMNANT(S)

(остаток, остальные, оставшее)

All these words denote that part which is separated from the other(s) and is left. They are always used with the definite article.

The rest (always used with the definite article) is the most general term both in sense and application, the others have a more specific meaning and use. 'The rest' is 'the remaining part(s) (of), that which is left; the others'.

Some were of the opinion that it was necessary to act at once, but *the rest* were of another opinion.

When I got my vacation I spent ten days with my parents and *the rest* at the seashore.

I must struggle on: strive to live and bend to toil like *the rest*. (Brontë)

Begging your pardon, not even if I am to leave the situation, sir, will I go now till I have said *the rest*. (Dickens)

The remainder, things or persons remaining or left over; the rest. 'The rest' may be said of any part, large or small;

'the remainder' usually refers to the smaller part which has been left after the greater part has been taken.

I am getting old now and I want to spend *the remainder* (the rest) of my days in my native town.

Twenty people came in and *the remainder* stayed outside. (Hornby)

In arithmetic 'the remainder' denotes: (1) the number left after subtraction; (2) (*in division*) the number left when the dividend is not exactly divisible by the divisor.

If we subtract 8 from 12 *the remainder* is 4.

When 65 is divided by 21 the quotient is 3 and *the remainder* is 2.

They have doomed Mistress Prynne to stand on the platform of the pillory only a space of three hours and for *the remainder* of her natural life to wear a mark of shame on her bosom. (Hawthorne)

"Yes," said Butler drawing off *the remainder* of a brandy and soda that had been prepared for him. (Dreiser)

And *the remainder* of his military kit and the pay due to him went to his wife. (Aldington)

The remains (*plural*), what is left over; surviving members or parts, or amount; as: the remains of a meal, of a building, of one's conscience, or strength. 'The remains' may also mean 'a dead body'.

When the meal was over *the remains* were given to the dog.

In the evening they went to see *the remains* of an old Celtic castle.

We can still see today *the remains* of ancient Rome.

His family decided that *his remains* should be buried in his native town.

The remnant(s), (1) relics; what remains, as: remnants of former glory, a remnant of a race, family, etc.

The white-haired general took out his old uniform with its medals, these *remnants* of former glory.

(2) what remains or is left over after the main portion has been used, as: the remnants of a banquet, or after the main portion has been damaged, as: the remnants of the fascist planes shot down near Moscow were exhibited in this city for all to see.

(3) small odds and ends of cloth offered at reduced prices, as: a remnant sale

Don't you worry one mite about me. I'm only going to stay over the night—got a sale on *remnants* starting—going back on number seven tomorrow. (Lewis)

In such caves as these there still dwell cave-men, the dwindling *remnants* of their race. (Leacock)

You have certainly parted with *the remnant* of your mind! (Twain)

Balzac describes how the last *remnants* of this, to him, model society, gradually succumbed before the intrusion of the vulgar moneyed upstart. (Fox)

Exercises

1. Insert *rest*, *remainder*, *remains* or *remnant(s)*.

1. Please, take as much paper as you need and just let me have the . . . 2. After seeing about half of this film, you can easily guess what the . . . is about. 3. I need some trimming for my dress. I'll go and see if I can choose some nice . . . at the shop. 4. Soviet and foreign pressmen were invited to see the exhibition of the . . . of the U-2 spy plane. 5. The . . . of the meal were kept for the following day, as nothing was wasted in that household. 6. The population of the British Isles is over 50 million of which 43 are English, the . . . comprising Welsh, Scots and Irish. 7. First do your homework, then you can read the . . . of the evening. 8. You are speaking absolute nonsense, you must have parted with the . . . of your senses! 9. During the excavations the . . . of an ancient city was found.

2. Translate into English.

1. Когда я вошел в класс, пять человек читали газеты, остальные писали или разговаривали. 2. Остатки сегодняшнего обеда пойдут на ужин. 3. При распродаже остатков в магазине можно часто купить очень красивый отрез на блузку. 4. Ты отвечаешь за освещение зала для сегодняшнего вечера, остальное — моя забота. 5. Когда я получал в мастерской костюм, портной вернул мне остаток. 6. При раскопках в Крыму были обнаружены остатки древнегреческого города. 7. На Черном море недавно были подняты остатки затонувшего корабля. 8. Поев, он бросил собакам остатки. 9. Я истратил 3 рубля 1 рубль на продукты, а остальные деньги на книги.

SACRIFICE, VICTIM

(жертва)

Although these two words are not synonyms they are not infrequently confused by Russian students because they are both translated into Russian by the word жертва.

The noun **victim** denotes a living being that suffers as a result of his or its own defects, the force of circumstances, natural calamity, etc., as: the victim of someone's anger, the victim of poverty, a victim to disease.

Many honest Germans were *the first victims* of the Hitler regime.

Away he would dash, barking with pleasure and leaping high in the air that he might better scan the plain for his *victim*. (Seton-Thompson)

The victims of monopoly domination are the majority of Americans, first of all, the working class. . . (Political Affairs)

Besides, he had convinced himself that he had been *the victim* of a terror-stricken imagination. (Wilde)

I did not feel a bit sorry for my father. He seemed to me to be *the victim* of his own foolish sentimentality. (Wells)

The noun **sacrifice** cannot mean a person. It means something which is very dear to us but which we give up for the sake of somebody or something.

He gave his life as a *sacrifice* for his country.

The mother made many *sacrifices* to give her child a good education.

The verb **to sacrifice** means 'to give up something dear to us for the sake of some cause or some person'.

The Decembrists *sacrificed* their comfortable homes, their high position and even their lives for a noble cause.

Note.—The noun 'sacrifice' also means 'offering'.

Some people make *sacrifices* without a thought of self.

"Not half, they aren't. Where's the baker's *sacrifice*?...

... Charging me double: that's how they *sacrifice* themselves."
(Shaw)

Phrases

to fall a sacrifice (victim) to something

When she reached her house she had already *fallen a sacrifice* to her doubts.

self-sacrifice = the giving up of one's own interests and wishes for the sake of others

Adjective: self-sacrificing, as: self-sacrificing labour

Adverb: self-sacrificingly.

to make a sacrifice

Soames was ready *to make any sacrifices* for the sake of his daughter and he sacrificed his life to save hers.

the victim of circumstances

Martin Eden didn't wish to be *the victim of circumstances* and so he determined to leave his beastly work at the laundry.

Exercises

1. Insert *sacrifice* (or its derivative) or *victim*.

1. In his novels Dickens vividly describes the little pupils as miserable. . . of their cruel schoolmasters. 2. To achieve good results in your studies, it is necessary to make some . . . 3. Some animals like to play with their . . . before eating them. 4. Little Oliver Twist fell a . . . to a gang of robbers. 5. Are you ready to make some . . . to achieve your aim? 6. During the Great Patriotic War the Soviet People who were in the rear worked . . . to help win the victory. 7. If you want to have comfortable shoes you must be ready to . . . their appearance. 8. The young girl . . . her life to save the drowning child. 9. We must never forget about the . . . and the . . . of the last war. 10. The Soviet Union is always ready to help the . . . of a natural calamity in other countries.

2. Translate into English.

1. Очень часто люди в Америке становятся жертвой рекламы и тратят деньги на совершенно ненужные им вещи. 2. Орел долго кружил над горой, высматривая новую жертву. 3. Она была готова на любые жертвы, только бы спасти мать. 4. Первой жертвой этой огромной собаки была кошка, случайно попавшаяся ей на дороге. 5. Одной из жертв инквизиции был Джордано Бруно — великий ученый. 6. Не было ничего на свете, чего не принес бы он в жертву своей любви. 7. Жертвуя своей жизнью, он спас маленького мальчика из-под колес поезда.

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